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Breakthrough Indicated At Close of Paris Session

'Progress' Is Noted by Communists

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Viet Cong delegation to the peace talks today confirmed Hanoi's report yesterday that "progress" was made in last week's intensive negotiations between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho. All indications here were that a major breakthrough has been accomplished.

The Viet Cong statement, following a meeting between their delegation and Mr. Tho and Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief negotiator, came as President Nixon was sending Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. to Saigon to inform the South Vietnamese of the results of last week's 34 hours of negotiations with the North Vietnamese.

Before leaving Paris yesterday for Key Biscayne, Fla., and a post-midnight meeting with Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger guardedly told the press at Orly Airport that the meetings had been "very extensive, very useful."

He said Mr. Nixon would decide "what next step should be taken to speed a peace of justice and of reconciliation." That next step turned out to be the dispatch of Gen. Haig to Saigon.

Mr. Kissinger had begun the week, six days before, by telling the press at Orly that the President had sent him back to Paris to "make one more major effort to conclude the negotiations."

Favorable Signs
Although neither side was commenting on the substance of the progress, there were numerous favorable signs. Unlike last month, when Mr. Tho returned to Hanoi following Mr. Kissinger's departure for Washington Dec. 13, Mr. Tho will remain here this time, and Mr. Kissinger said he would stay "in closest contact" with him.

The North Vietnamese announced that the technical experts from both sides would continue to meet in the coming week. Mr. Kissinger said that William Sullivan, his chief assistant in these talks, would head the U.S. delegation.

There was a flurry of excitement yesterday when an official photographer from the U.S. Embassy drove up to the meeting place in Saint-Nom-la-Bretèche, and was followed by two cameramen from French television who had been officially invited. But despite their presence, there was no signing or initialing of documents, as some had expected.

Instead, members of the two delegations were filmed and photographed smiling together and shaking hands, something they had studiously avoided during the week of talks.

But the presence of the cameramen suggested to some observers that the two sides had made a breakthrough and wanted it recorded, if only for later release.

'Usual Channels'
To all appearances Mr. Kissinger wanted to record what may be the last plenary session of the long negotiations, the one that ended what he called upon his arrival the "one more major effort" to conclude the war. Mr. Kissinger made it clear, however, that the technical talks would continue and that communications with Hanoi would continue through what he called "our usual channels." They are secret channels.

A likely scenario now, according to observers, would see Gen. Haig returning to Washington with President Nguyen Van Thieu's reluctant consent on an agreement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nixon, Kissinger Hold Long Talks

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—President Nixon met for more than an hour at midnight today with Henry A. Kissinger and Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., then met again with them for four hours at midday and scheduled another session for this evening.

The talks appeared to be one of the decisive conferences in the long struggle to end American involvement in the Vietnam war.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler announced that Gen. Haig, now the Army's vice-chief of staff but until recently Mr. Kissinger's deputy, would leave tonight for Saigon "for the purpose of consulting with President (Nguyen Van) Thieu."

Mr. Nixon is expected to decide whether he is prepared to approve the document that Mr. Kissinger, his national security adviser, worked on in Paris last

week with North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho. The dispatch of Gen. Haig, who has journeyed to Saigon many times to meet with the South Vietnamese president, was seen as the immediate result of Mr. Kissinger's weeklong conference with the North Vietnamese and his reports today to President Nixon.

After the meeting from 1:18 a.m. to 2:30 a.m., which was held upon Mr. Kissinger's arrival from Paris, the President and his two aides conferred again, beginning at 10 a.m. Before retiring inside the President's Florida home, the three posed for photographers on the lawn, conversing animatedly. Reporters could not hear what they said.

(Following the afternoon meeting, Mr. Nixon, rooting for the Washington Redskins, watched the Super Bowl football game in the seclusion of a waterfront

home, on Key Largo, AP reported. Mr. Nixon and his close friend and Key Biscayne neighbor, C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, drove to Mr. Rebozo's second home on Key Largo, 50 miles south of Miami, to watch the televised game between the Redskins and the Miami Dolphins. Mr. Kissinger, who had attended several Redskins games this year, remained at Key Biscayne.

Mr. Ziegler, who said the President and Mr. Kissinger would remain at Key Biscayne tomorrow, announced that Gen. Haig also would go to Thailand, Laos and Cambodia, presumably to brief their leaders on the latest developments in the U.S.-North Vietnamese peace negotiations.

But he would not say when or if Mr. Kissinger would return to Paris, telling newsmen only that "I have no information on Dr. Kissinger's further travels." There (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM—Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger (right), gesturing as he talks to

President Nixon and Vice-Chief of Staff Gen. Alexander Haig in Key Biscayne, Fla. yesterday morning.

Carcos Seen Deepening Post-Borough Poll

From Wire Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14 (AP)—Philadelphia Mayor James J. Carcos said yesterday that the results from a national opinion poll show the chances of a government with "greater powers" than the current one are "very good."

Carcos said the results show "a strong feeling" that if all measures fail, "we must establish a revolutionary government to administer the affairs of the state."

Carcos said on Friday that his favor postponement of elections scheduled next year at least seven years.

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Dolphins Beat Redskins, 14-7, In Super Bowl

From Wire Dispatches

MIAMI, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Miami Dolphins completed a perfect season yesterday by winning the Super Bowl, the U.S. professional football title, with a 14-7 victory over the Washington Redskins in the Los Angeles Coliseum.

The Dolphins scored their touchdowns in the first half, and then held the Redskins to a field goal in the second half.

The Dolphins scored in the opening period when quarterback Bob Griese threw to end Howard Twilley, who completed a 29-yard touchdown pass.

Larry Csonka ran two yards in the second period to make it 14-0, and that "was enough," Details on Page 13.

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Anti-Israelis Clash With Police

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—The controversial two-day Socialist International meeting ended here today amid heavy security precautions mounted after a spate of bomb threats, principally against Israeli Premier Golda Meir.

A series of short but violent clashes between police and anti-Israeli demonstrators yesterday marked the opening of the Socialist meeting.

Immediately after the opening ceremony, Mrs. Meir flew to Rome, where she is to meet Pope Paul tomorrow morning.

Italian police and Israeli security men had set up extensive security measures at Rome airport before her arrival.

It will be the first meeting between an Israeli premier and a pope at the Vatican. In January, 1965, Pope Paul, during a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, shook hands with the then Israeli premier Levi Eshkol.

Mrs. Meir will also see Italian President Giovanni Leone and French President Andreotti tomorrow before leaving for home on Tuesday.

Socialists Discuss Vietnam
In Paris, the current situation in Vietnam was the principal subject discussed by the Socialist leaders, who included five government heads, but the apparent progress toward peace in the area made over the past few days seemed to have blunted expected anti-American attacks.

Mrs. Meir, undoubtedly the center of attraction during the meeting, made a statement on the Middle East in which she said that regrettably little progress toward peace has been made in that region.

Other top Socialist leaders attending the meeting were Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa, Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen, former Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli and British Labor ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer James Callaghan.

Francois Mitterrand, general secretary of the host French Socialist party, gave a report on the meeting to a press conference after it closed.

Bombing Decried
He said the Socialist leaders "deplored and regretted" the recent American bombings of North Vietnam but were confident that the humanity of negotiators on both sides will prevail and that a solution will be found.

He said that the Socialist leaders were unanimous in condemning the bombings but that there had been differences of opinion during the debate on reasons for the bombings.

Conference sources said Swedish Premier Olof Palme was the most severely critical of American moves, while Mrs. Meir and Mr. Kreisky asked for moderation as the only way toward peace.

Mr. Mitterrand said Mrs. Meir's 20-minute statement to the conference this morning was not followed by a formal debate, but other sources said Swedish delegates asked her to show flexibility in her dealings with the Arab states.

Mrs. Meir told the delegates that the state of tension in the Middle East continues and that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

II Moroccan Air Force Men Executed in Anti-Hassan Plot

From Wire Dispatches

RABAT, Morocco, Jan. 14 (AP)—Eleven Moroccan Air Force officers and noncommissioned officers were executed by firing squad yesterday after being condemned to death for their part in an abortive assassination attempt on King Hassan.

The executions took place in a drizzling rain at the central prison in Kenitra, 25 miles north of Rabat, near the air-force base that had been used by the jet fighter pilots who had tried to shoot down the airplane in which the king was returning from a visit to France.

Although the Boeing-727 airplane was riddled with 20-mm cannon shells by three Northrop F-4 jet fighters, the king escaped unscathed. Nine persons were killed, however, and 80 wounded when the F-4s later strafed the Rabat and the royal palace in Rabat.

No Holiday Pardon
The executions caused surprise, as they came just before the Moroccan holiday of Aid al-Adha, which commemorates the sacrifice of Abraham and is to be celebrated in Morocco tomorrow. On such religious feast days the king is usually expected to grant pardons to criminals.

An appeal by the convicted men was rejected by the Supreme Court in Rabat last month, and they had made applications for a royal pardon.

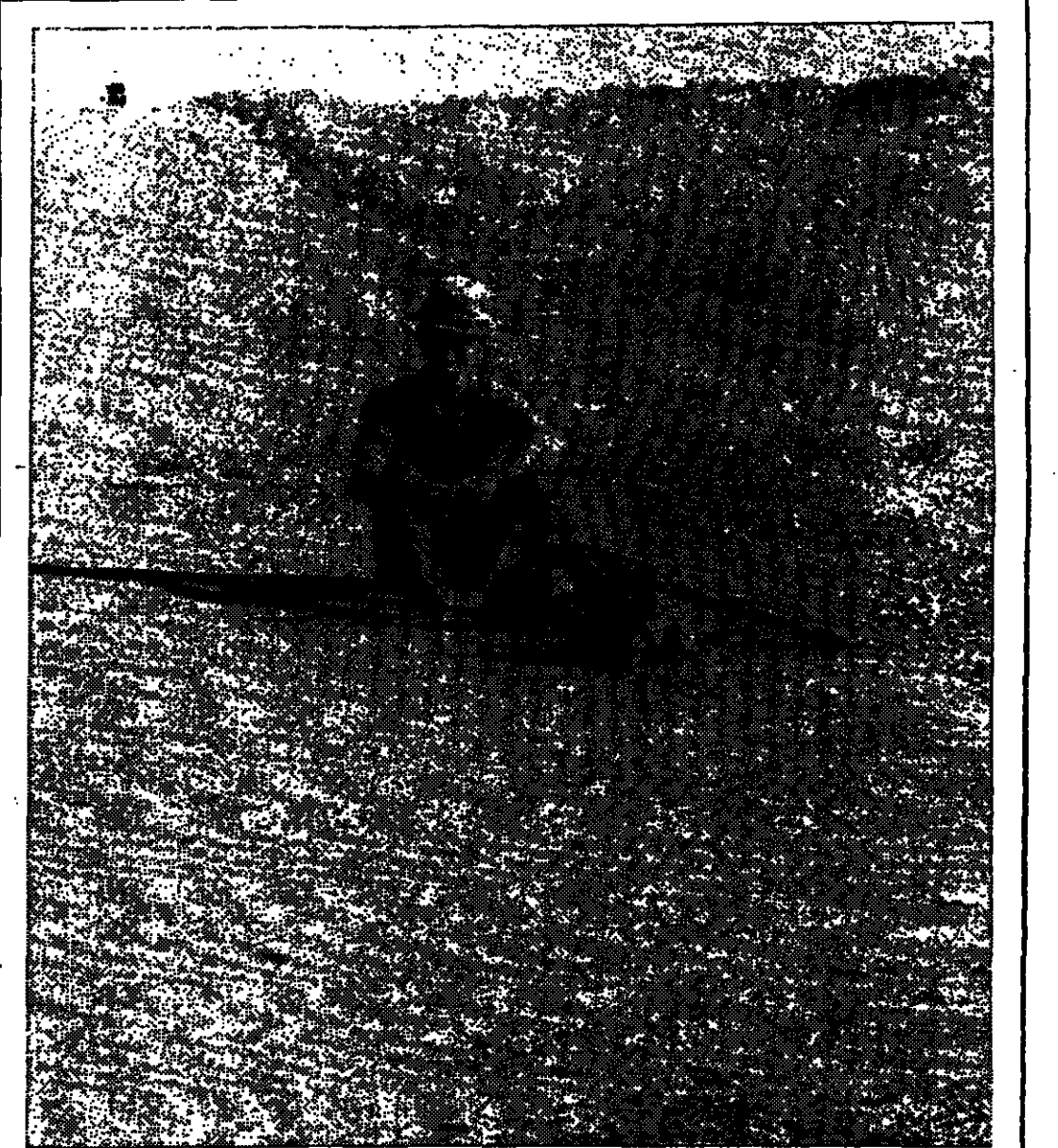
Those executed today included Lt. Col. Mohammed Amokrane, former deputy chief of the air force, and Maj. Konara el-Ouali, former commander of the Kenitra base.

At their trial by a military tribunal in Kenitra last November, they pleaded guilty to plotting to assassinate the king to set up a military republic.

The two officers told the court they were outraged by "corruption and immorality" in the royal regime and said they had acted on orders of Gen. Mohammed Oufkir, then the defense minister and army chief of staff. The general was found shot dead eight hours after the coup had failed. His death was officially described as a suicide.

Parcel Bombs in Rabat
RABAT, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—A leading member of Morocco's leftist opposition party was seriously injured yesterday when he opened a parcel bomb at his home here, a party communiqué said.

Another party leader, Omar Benjelloun, received a similar parcel but was able to defuse it. Both of the lethal letters were posted in Rabat, the party said.



A LONG, LONG ROAD—South Vietnamese soldier, with battle gear close by, takes a roadside break during lull in fighting last week 55 miles northwest of Saigon.

Tanaka Charged With 'Militarism'

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (NYT)—The Soviet Union, displaying an increasing sense of disenchantment and rivalry with Japan in Asia, today accused the Japanese government of "reviving militarism" at a time when European powers are trying to reduce international tensions.

Two pointed commentaries in Pravda, the authoritative party daily, and Krasnaya Zvezda, the armed forces newspaper, took the government of Premier Kakuei Tanaka to task for projected increases in military spending.

The attacks fitted in with an increasingly critical Soviet line toward the Tanaka government, reflecting Moscow's obvious disappointment that the Japanese have not shown great interest in the importance of firm political and military ties with Washington regardless of Japanese-American economic competition, and its relatively hard line in renewing demands for the return of territory from the Soviet Union.

Last Monday, Izvestia, the government newspaper, carried a long critique of Premier Tanaka's policy in general, going out of its way to assert that the post-war borders of the Soviet Union, after "the defeat of the German fascists and Japanese militarists, are firmly established and are not subject to revision."

Specifically, the Russians have been displaying unhappiness at the Tanaka government's rapid moves toward improving relations with China, its restoration of the importance of firm political and military ties with Washington regardless of Japanese-American economic competition, and its relatively hard line in renewing demands for the return of territory from the Soviet Union.

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Gallup Poll 1 of 3 in U.S. Inner-Cities Was a Victim of Crime in 1972

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 14.—With crime now far and away the No. 1 concern of residents of the nation's cities, a survey has produced this startling finding: One person in every three living in densely populated inner-city areas of the nation has been mugged or robbed or suffered property loss during the last 12 months.

While the figures are lower for less urbanized areas, they are still frightening. For example, one person in five in the suburban areas of America has in the past year been the victim of one or more of the five types of crime discussed in the survey.

Interviews were conducted Dec. 8-11 with 1,504 adults, 18 and older, in more than 300 scientifically selected localities across the nation.

The survey showed that 21 percent of the adults had been the victim of one or more of the crimes surveyed, while 7 percent had been the victim of two or more.

Type of Crime	Percentage Of Victims In Survey	Projection* (Approx.)	Percentage Reported To Police
Home broken into, or attempted	7	5 million households	5
Mugged/assaulted	2	3 million adults	1
Money or property stolen from member of household	8	5 million households	5
Home, car or other property vandalized	8	5 million households	4
Car owned by member of household stolen	2	1 million households	2

*The projections are based on the total non-institutionalized adult population of approximately 125 million persons—or about 11 million households. The percentages reported are subject to some sampling error.

Victims of One or More Crimes			
National	21 %	Nonwhites	21 %
Whites	21 %	Midwest	17 %
East	22 %	West	25 %
South	19 %	Suburbs	19 %
Center cities	33 %	Smaller communities and rural areas	13 %

The survey showed that four persons in 10 are afraid to walk alone at night in their neighborhoods. The proportion who hold this fear has jumped from 31 percent in 1968 to 49 percent today. As many as six women in every 10 (61 percent) say they are afraid to go out alone in their neighborhoods at night.

Blacks are found more fearful than whites, both of walking in their neighborhoods at night and in their own homes at night. In cities of 500,000 or more, 22 percent name crime as their city's "worst problem," while 11 percent name transportation and traffic and 10 percent name drugs, a crime-related problem. A 1949 Gallup survey of residents of cities of 500,000 and over found that poor housing, traffic congestion, dirt, high taxes and corrupt politics all rated ahead of crime. Crime was cited by only 4 percent as their city's worst problem.

Gasoline Truck Burns In Kampala; 10 Killed

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 14 (AP)—An overturned gasoline truck caught fire in the city center here yesterday, killing at least 10 persons.

Another 70 were taken to hospitals with severe burns. The statement said the tanker caught fire after someone dropped a cigarette while local people were collecting the gasoline which was leaking from the vehicle.

Syria Is Said To Threaten Quitting Unit Egyptian, Libyan Aid Sought Against Israel

BEIRUT, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Syria is threatening to withdraw from the Federation of Arab Republics unless its two partners give active support to its current confrontation with Israel, the An Nahar newspaper reported today.

Quoting reports received by "important circles" in Beirut, the newspaper said:

"Syria is threatening to withdraw from the federation unless her two partners—Egypt and Libya—shoulder some of Syria's losses (incurred in recent fighting with Israel) and participate in one form or another in shouldering the requirements of the coming dangerous stage."

The newspaper said Syria expected Libya to extend greater financial assistance to Syria's military efforts, and expected Egypt to provide military assistance from Egypt.

Take Trips

The Syrian grievances, the newspaper said, prompted President Hafez Assad to send two of his top aides to see Arab leaders.

Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam today ended a two-day visit to Cairo and flew to Tripoli for talks with Libyan leaders, the Middle East News Agency said.

Another Syrian envoy, Minister of Agriculture Mohammed Haidar, arrived in Kuwait Friday on the start of a tour of Persian Gulf states.

Recent editorials in the official Syrian newspapers have urged the "activation of Arab fronts" against Israel, and said verbal support of Syria was not enough.

In a related development, An Nahar said a Syrian military delegation may soon visit Moscow to request more weapons "to protect the country's vital installations."

Dayan Cites Choice

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan told Syria's leadership today to decide whether to cease harassment of Israeli border posts on the occupied Golan Heights or suffer heavy reprisals.

He said Syrian civilian casualties of Israeli air and artillery attacks were inevitable because they live close to army and Arab guerrilla strongholds.

In an interview broadcast by the national radio, Mr. Dayan said if the Syrians persist, "then they have to realize that it will be two-sided and quite heavily punishing for them."

Policy-makers in Damascus "realize that they have to make up their minds," said Mr. Dayan, "whether it is worthwhile for them just because the terrorists put some mines down and open fire. Then we shall act and hit back."

Australia Seeks To End 'Relic' of U.K. Authority

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Australia's attorney general said today he intends to end the last vestiges of authority over his country and thus abolish "continuing relics of colonialism."

Lionel Murphy, attorney general and minister of customs in Australia's new Labor government, announced here that he will raise the issue with British officials later this month.

"I have no doubt that the British authorities will be as anxious as the new Australian government to get rid of continuing relics of colonialism," he said in a statement.

"To me it is unbelievable that 73 years after Australia became a commonwealth Britain still has residual legislative, executive and judicial authority over Australia."

The talks will mainly concern the Queen's Privy Council, whose Judicial Committee is a supreme court of appeal for several Commonwealth nations, including Australia.

Pontiff Deplores Increase in Crime

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Pope Paul today deplored the increase in crime and social disorder, including what he called "the rise of Mafia-type conspiracies."

The Pope, making his regular Sunday address to pilgrims in St. Peter's Square, was apparently reacting to a speech on Thursday by Italy's Supreme Court prosecutor-general reporting that crime in the country is rising at an annual rate of 11.5 percent.

The Pope also attacked the spread of juvenile delinquency and "the subversion of the established institutions, both ecclesiastical and civil."

Schmidt Sees Burns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt today met with Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur P. Burns Friday night. No details of their discussion were revealed.



SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL—Group of leaders at Socialist meeting in Paris. From left to right: François Mitterrand, French Socialist

party secretary; Israeli Premier Golda Meir; Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa; Bruno Pittermann, international president of the So-

cialist organization; Austrian Premier Bruno Kreisky and Swedish Premier Olof Palme. The meeting was held in the French Senate.

Mrs. Meir Leaves Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

No contacts are being undertaken now which could lead to peace.

In a briefing later for Israeli newsmen, Mrs. Meir said she had told the Socialist conference that Israel is prepared to negotiate with the Arab states at any time and sets no conditions, while asking that the other side do the same.

Mrs. Meir said she was very touched by the protection afforded her by French security services, but she did not mention the controversy raised over her presence here, as well as over the presence of other government leaders.

French President Georges Pompidou had publicly rebuked the Socialist meeting last week charging that it was an intrusion into French domestic affairs.

The charge was again denied by Mr. Mitterrand at his press conference today when he said only international subjects had been discussed.

Socialist Stand on Palestine

During a question and answer period later, Mr. Mitterrand was asked by an Arab journalist what the Socialist International's position is on the Palestinian issue.

"We are not hostile to the Arab countries and we hope that brother Arab parties will join our organization . . . We believe in self-determination for the Palestinians, but the Big Four and the United Nations have been unable to find a solution, and we cannot replace them," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand reaffirmed that the Socialist International supported the 1948 United Nations moves which gave Israel statehood and that the organization regrets the suffering by both Arabs and Jews.

Street Violence

The demonstrations appeared to be directed at Mrs. Meir and not at the Socialist meeting.

Several hundred demonstrators shouting "Golda Meir murderer" burned an effigy of the Israeli premier in the street yesterday near the French Senate building, where the Socialists met.

Several hundred pro-Arab demonstrators had clashed with riot police in the Latin Quarter in protest shortly after Mrs. Meir joined the other Socialist leaders for the opening meeting.

The demonstrators used hit-and-run tactics, dashing out of side streets to shower rocks and bottles at thousands of police turned out to protect the meeting.

In the evening there were more demonstrations in the Pigalle quarter.

A police inspector and two policemen were seriously injured by corrosive liquid hurled in their faces by members of a group of 300 who had surrounded them.

Two of the policemen were kicked and punched to the ground while the third fled into a nearby café, chased by demonstrators.

Procession to Mosque

This morning about 100 Frenchmen were detained by police when they took part in a silent Franco-Arab march to the Paris Mosque to mark the memory of local Palestinian representative Mahmoud Hamchah.

Mr. Hamchah died in a hospital last week following a mysterious bomb explosion at his home Dec. 8.

The march, like all street demonstrations this weekend, was banned by police, but Arabs taking part were allowed to proceed to the mosque in small groups.

The marchers, some 250 people in all, carried red banners and Palestinian flags. There were no clashes.

Vatican Talks

Although Israel has no regular diplomatic relations with the Vatican, Foreign Minister Abba Eban visited the Holy See officially in October, 1969.

Since then, Israeli Foreign Ministry sources said, the Israeli Embassy in Rome has maintained frequent contacts with the Vatican, informing it of Israel's stand on the Middle East conflict and the safeguarding of Christian communities and their sacred places in the Holy Land.

Thieu Says Kissinger Wants Russia to Control Indochina

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam says he believes that Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, wants Soviet control of Indochina in order to create a threat to China.

In an interview published in the magazine The New Republic,

Mr. Thieu said he still hopes for peace in Vietnam. He said an agreement could come by the end of January. If it did not, he said, it was possible hostilities could continue for another three or four years.

Mr. Thieu was questioned on Dec. 30 in Saigon by Italian journalist, Oriana Fallaci, The

verbatim text of the interview ran nine pages in the magazine.

Kissinger's Strategy

Commenting on Mr. Kissinger's view of the significance of Vietnam for world affairs, Mr. Thieu said: Mr. Kissinger's strategic conception of the world is very smart: a Southeast Asia con-

trolled by the Russians, on an Indochina controlled by the Russians, in order to control and contain China.

"Russians are less dangerous than the Chinese, so it is necessary to ask the Russians to contain the Chinese and to pose Indochina as a threat to the south of China," he said.



FORE PEACE—While Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho were continuing their negotiations in the house at right

on Saturday afternoon, golfing enthusiasts were practicing on the golf course at Saint-Nom-la-Bretèche.

Nixon, Kissinger and Haig Hold Talks—the Decisive Session?

(Continued from Page 1)

was some speculation that the President's chief national security aide would resume the private negotiations with Mr. Tho in Paris, perhaps later this week.

Last night, Mr. Ziegler said there are "no plans" for the President to address the American people before his inaugural speech Saturday. But Mr. Ziegler did not rule out the possibility that Mr. Nixon would have some report on Vietnam before that time.

Mr. Ziegler said that the week's meetings in Paris were "serious."

Before Mr. Kissinger returned to Paris last Sunday, Mr. Ziegler said that if both sides approached the meetings in a "serious" manner a settlement could be reached for a cease-fire in Indochina and a return of American prisoners of war.

A high American official asserted, however, that no agreement had yet been initiated. In the Kissinger-Tho negotiations in September and October, it had been tentatively agreed that Mr. Kissinger would go to Hanoi to initial the document. At that time, it was believed, the Secretary of State William P. Rogers would then go to Paris to sign the agreement.

While Mr. Ziegler was restrained in what he said—no doubt remembering the high hopes engendered by optimistic statements by Mr. Kissinger and the President in October and early November—he made it clear that the talks had not been broken off.

On the contrary, he said that American and North Vietnamese technical experts would meet again in Paris tomorrow, "for consultations with the President" and that "both sides have agreed not to comment on the discussions while negotiations are still in progress."

Plans for yesterday's announcement and the Nixon-Kissinger-Haig meetings appeared to have been carefully orchestrated.

From the available evidence, the schedule was worked out well before Mr. Nixon left Washington Friday afternoon for what was described as "two or three days" in Florida to concentrate on his inaugural address and State of the Union message.

In a meeting with congressional leaders last week, the President was quoted as saying he believed he would know within a week after Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho resumed their talks whether progress could be made.

The week of a frosty atmosphere at the bargaining table, the sessions encouraged some hope because each day's meeting was lengthy.

On Thursday, when the technical experts appeared at the table with the principal negotiators, new hopes were raised.

Flurry of Interest

After the President arrived here Friday there was a flurry of interest because of reports from Paris that progress was being made, and old-time Nixon-watchers sensed that much was happening behind the scenes even though nothing was being said publicly.

Shortly after 6 a.m. yesterday, Mr. Ziegler awakened reporters to tell them that Mr. Kissinger would leave Paris at the conclusion of the day's session to fly here "for consultations with the President."

Why Mr. Ziegler made the announcement at that hour—several hours before Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho concluded their meeting—was never explained.

At a noon briefing, Mr. Ziegler announced that Gen. Haig was flying here from Washington to attend the meeting at the President's residence.

Gen. Haig was at the White House on several occasions last week, presumably for conferences on Vietnam.

He has made nearly a dozen trips to Vietnam in the last few years as the President's emissary, and he is in better standing with Mr. Thieu than is Mr. Kissinger.

Gen. Haig was in Paris with Mr. Kissinger for the early December bargaining that resulted in a break-up of the sessions. On Dec. 17, he flew to Southeast Asia to meet with Mr. Thieu and leaders in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand.

Mr. Thieu remains an uncertain factor, but some Washington officials believe that President Nixon has made it clear to Mr. Thieu that he cannot exercise a veto if an accord is reached in Paris.

The major problems, as the talks got under way a week ago, were spelled out by the South Vietnamese. They were the presence of North Vietnamese troops in the South and use of the Demilitarized Zone for infiltration; the composition of the national council that is to assure cooperation between Saigon and the Viet Cong, and international control.

In addition there is the question of prisoners—political and military—on all sides.

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Da Nang Area Accidentally Hit

MiG Downed, B-52 Damaged, 2d Bombing Mistake in Week

SAIGON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The U.S. command today reported the downing of another MiG above the 20th parallel of North Vietnam, battle damage to another U.S. B-52 bomber and the second mistaken American bombing in the Da Nang area in a week.

One Vietnamese civilian was killed and 13 were wounded in the accidental bombing yesterday 15 miles southwest of Da Nang, the command said.

Further north, the six crewmen of the B-52 were not hurt when the plane was damaged over North Vietnam's panhandle. The plane landed at the Da Nang Air Base before dawn today.

The U.S. command reported more heavy air raids along a 200-mile supply corridor stretching from 30 miles below the 20th parallel in North Vietnam southward across the Demilitarized Zone into Quang Tri Province.

In a delayed report, the command said that a U.S. Navy F-4 Phantom jet fighter on patrol over the Gulf of Tonkin crossed the 20th parallel Friday and shot down a North Vietnamese MiG-17 about 88 miles off the coast. A spokesman said the enemy plane threatened Seventh Fleet ships and planes.

Downed at Sea

The plane "crashed into the water a few miles north of 20 degrees latitude," said about 90 miles from the coast of North Vietnam, the spokesman said.

An Air Force F-4 Phantom shot down a MiG-21 just above the 20th parallel on Jan. 7 when it threatened a flight of B-52s just below the parallel.

President Nixon halted bombing above the 20th parallel, but authorized U.S. pilots to attack MiG interceptors and surface-to-air missile sites above the line if they threatened American aircraft or ships operating along the line or just below it.

The command did not say how the B-52 bomber sustained damage but it was presumed to have been hit by a surface-to-air missile.

Radio Hanoi claimed that a B-52 was shot down over Angkor An Province, below the 20th parallel.

The U.S. command has acknowledged that 17 B-52 bombers have been shot down and more than a half dozen damaged in raids against North Vietnam since Dec. 18.

Personnel Processed

Despite the U.S. air attacks, Radio Hanoi claimed in a broadcast today, tens of thousands of military personnel are being safely processed and transported to various battle stations. It did not specify where these battle stations are but presumably they include full duty in both North and South Vietnam.

The U.S. command said that, in the latest mistaken attack in the Da Nang region, a Navy A-6 accidentally dropped a bomb on a populated region. The command said the accident is being investigated.

U.S. military sources said, however, that preliminary reports show that there was no malfunction of equipment and that it apparently was a "human error" somewhere in the chain of command, which includes the pilot, forward air controllers and South Vietnamese ground controllers.

On Monday, five U.S. attack planes accidentally dropped more than 30 bombs on a section of the Da Nang Air Base, wounding 10 Americans and one Vietnamese and damaging several aircraft. A preliminary investigation showed that the flight leader confused the base with an enemy position near Da Nang. Skies were heavily overcast at the time.

Marines Assaulted

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese military command reported that North Vietnamese troops moving behind a mortar barrage of more than 100 rounds assaulted "South Vietnamese Marines" three miles northeast of Quang Tri city and about 15 miles below the DMZ early today.

Backed by air and artillery strikes, the South Vietnamese Marines killed 48 North Vietnamese.

Mr. Chinn told the men, who were honored as heroes for shooting down 17 U.S. B-52 bombers, that they were "the most hated and despised enemy."

Gen. Giap said that during the last two weeks of December, the North Vietnamese Air Force and Air Defense Command "took a decisive role in smashing the large-scale strategic air raids."

"This was the heaviest defeat of the U.S. strategic and tactical air force in their more than 20 years of air raids with the entire modern Air Force of the United States in Southeast Asia," Gen. Giap said.

The demonstrators broke away from a meeting of some 3,000 leftists staged in downtown Geneva.

ese troops and captured five heavy weapons and 26 rifles, the Saigon command said.

Government casualties were reported as five Marines wounded. The South Vietnamese military command also corrected an earlier report saying that four North Vietnamese tanks were spotted Friday and knocked out by bombers near rubber plantations 40 miles northwest of Saigon. Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the command, said that the correct location is 75 miles north of Saigon near the Cambodian border.

In Cambodia, Communist forces today ambushed a Cambodian unit near the Highway 5 crossroads town of Oudong, a fighting flared and moved north of the capital. According to field reports, half the 120-man column was lost.

Positions Enriched

An informant said that a mixed force of Vietnamese and Cambodian guerrillas and Moslem Cham tribesmen enriched three government positions near Oudong, 28 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, before dawn. Fighting continued through the day.

The Cambodians sent in reinforcements, who lifted the siege and killed 10 enemy soldiers. But the Communists forced them to retreat from behind, inflicting heavy losses on the government side, the informant said.

They added that the Cambodians fled under pressure, leaving behind about 60 men.

Hanoi Claims Victory in Air War With U.S.

SAIGON, Jan. 14 (AP)—North Vietnam's top leadership was quoted by Radio Hanoi yesterday as saying that President Nixon's strategy to negotiate from a position of strength had been defeated.

Radio Hanoi said that Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, the defense minister, whose death was claimed by South Vietnamese intelligence sources last month, and Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, delivered long speeches Friday at a military awards ceremony in Hanoi. Both Gen. Giap and Mr. Chinh are among the top five ranking members of the Politburo.

Mr. Chinh said that the large-scale U.S. B-52 strategic air strikes against Hanoi and Haiphong had been shattered. Radio Hanoi quoted him as telling units which received awards:

"You have valiantly defended the Hanoi capital, Haiphong port city and other North Vietnamese localities to deliver a miserable defeat to the Nixon administration's scheme to negotiate from a position of strength."

Modern Arms Claims

Mr. Chinn said that North Vietnam had made "utmost use of the power of modern technical weapons," but he did not elaborate on whether these were advanced-type MIG interceptors or surface-to-air missiles supplied by the Soviet Union. U.S. officials had said earlier that they had no reports of Soviet-built MIG-23s or SAM-2 missiles being employed. They knew of only the SAM-2 missiles and MIG-21 interceptors that have been used for years by North Vietnam.

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-52 Day Anti-Drug Plan Includes stake Analyses for School Children

By Gene I. Macroff

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT)—A director of the White House agency, said that the program is viewed as a possible model for the rest of the nation.

The idea for the program that is expected to be implemented next month at Frederick Douglass Intermediate School was promoted by the parents organization, according to a spokesman for the Community School Board 5.

The White House agency is headed by Dr. Jerome Jaffe, who was mainly responsible for the drug screening program used among American servicemen in South Vietnam.

Calvin Alston, the president of the District 5 School Board, said the program will be based on "parental and peer pressure."

"The school has already received written consent from the parents of 1,000 of the 1,700 pupils for their children to have urine analyses," he said. "If a youngster's parents sign and he doesn't want to be screened, other youngsters will try to convince him."

"If he still resists, then he will not have to submit to the test."

The school enrolls children from the fifth through the 11th grades.

"Drug addiction is not a major problem in the school," Mr. Alston said. "But it is a major problem in the community and we want to keep it out."

A physician on the staff of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of New York City said that "in general, most drugs can be found through urinalysis." He added that marijuana and LSD cannot be found through urinalysis and "cocaine and amphetamines are difficult."

Dr. Brill said that ultimate funding of the program would have to come through the Office of Economic Opportunity. District 5 has requested \$20,000.

The Fleischmann Commission, which recently concluded a study of elementary and secondary education in New York State, estimated that 30 percent of the pupils in the seventh through ninth grades in New York City are drug users.

Mr. Alston stressed that no pupils would be compelled to submit to screening and that the findings would remain confidential. He said youngsters with positive findings would be referred for treatment and permitted to remain in school.

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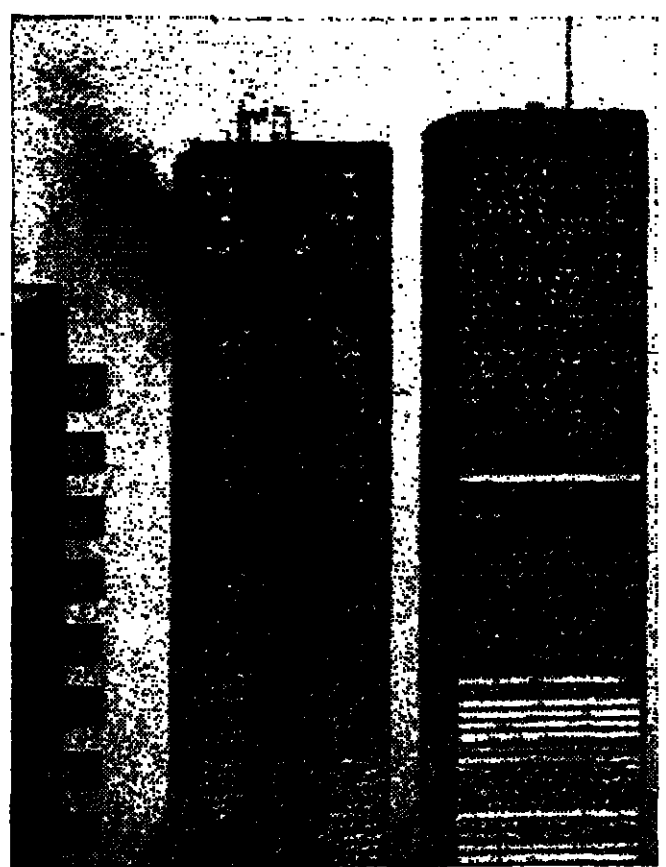
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Smoke billowing from one of the World Trade towers.

Smoke-Purge System Passes Test In Small Fire at N.Y. Trade Center

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—A small fire at the World Trade Center put the complex's "smoke-purge system" to the test Friday afternoon. It worked, belching smoke out of the south tower of the 110-story building and causing alarm in the neighborhood.

Actually, the fire was confined to construction material outside the tower and in three underground levels. There were no injuries.

The fire in an underground lumber storage area, was quickly contained. Within 10 minutes of the fire's discovery, engineers activated the special purge system, which uses the center's ventilating system to draw in fresh air and blow smoke through ducts on the mechanical equipment floors at the seventh-story and 41st-story levels.

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House Chiefs Accused of Reform Delay

Democrats' Caucus
Urged to Take Action

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP)—Common Cause charged yesterday that Democratic leaders of the House are trying to prevent enactment of various reforms by delaying the scheduling of a House Democratic caucus "with a full reform schedule."

A caucus is scheduled for Monday, Jan. 22, but as of now only the question of whether to have an automatic vote on committee chairmanships is scheduled to come before it.

According to Common Cause, a citizens' lobby, this violates an agreement that reform leaders in the House had with Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., and caucus chairman Olin Teague, of Texas.

The agreement was that if reform leaders would let the Jan. 2 caucus be limited to basic organizational matters like nomination of the speaker and election of the majority leader, a separate caucus with a full agenda of reform items would be held on Jan. 10.

Among the reform items, Common Cause said, were opening more committee meetings, including markup sessions, modifying the closed-meeting rule and making public all record votes taken in the caucus.

Rep. Albert called the Common Cause charges "simply untrue" and "completely irresponsible."

"I have always been interested in reform and have been eager to consider proposals that would have the potential of making our proceedings more open and responsible to the people we serve," he said.

On Jan. 6, Rep. Teague canceled the Jan. 10 caucus, saying that insufficient notice had been given. It was announced on Jan. 8 that a reform committee headed by Rep. Julia Butler Hansen, of Washington, would meet.

The Hansen committee met on Jan. 8 and 9, and recommended an automatic vote on each committee chairman and assignment of each Democratic member to at least one choice committee. But the committee indicated that questions of open meetings and modifying the closed-session rule would be postponed until after the Rules Committee was organized. It also left unclear how the voting on committee chairmen would occur, whether by open or secret ballot or a simple voice vote.

"None of these events is isolated. Together they amount to a deliberate stall," a Common Cause press release said.

The organization, which has set congressional reform as a priority, called on the House leadership to "keep the commitment it made to reform leaders by holding a full-fledged reform caucus during the week of Jan. 22."

As an alternative, Common Cause asked that Democratic congressmen call a reform caucus themselves—which requires simply a petition by 50 members.

"Deliberate delay and perpetual postponement is the last-ditch effort being used by the House establishment which dreads reform and does not have the votes to stop it," the Common Cause release said. Common Cause claims that "well over half" the Democrats in the House would support the reforms.

Hijacker Kills Himself
In West German Jail

BAYREUTH, Germany, Jan. 14 (UPI)—A Czechoslovak air hijacker hanged himself in his jail cell Friday night, police said yesterday.

Police said they found Lubos Adamics, 22, dead in his cell early yesterday morning when they went to make a routine check.

Adamics and nine other Czechoslovaks hijacked a plane to West Germany on June 8. The pilot of the plane was shot to death when he refused to fly over the border to the West.

Portuguese Leader,
Franco Go Hunting

CIUDAD REAL, Spain, Jan. 14 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco and Portugal's president, Adm. Americo Thomas, shot a total of 1,791 partridges in a hunting party at Santa Cruz de Mendel near here today and yesterday.

With Gen. Franco and Adm. Thomas were Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, Spain's future king, and several cabinet members of the two countries.



Juan Corona grimacing as he leaves county courthouse.

Inaugural Concert Deletes Composition as Not in Spirit

By Allen Hughes

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).

A work composed for the official inaugural concert to be played by the Philadelphia Orchestra at Kennedy Center in Washington on Jan. 19 has been deleted from the program by the Presidential Inaugural Committee.

The composer, Vincent Persichetti, said he had been told that the action was taken because the text of the work might

embarrass President Nixon. The text is Lincoln's second inaugural address, and Mr. Persichetti said he had been asked to use it by the committee.

However, the press officer for the committee, Powell Moore, said: "I'm told by the people involved that there was no firm commitment that the composition would be used. The reason for the decision not to use it was not that it might embarrass the President. There must have been some misunderstanding."

Three Weeks' Notice

Mr. Persichetti, a prominent American composer, said he had been asked only three weeks ago to compose a work for narrator and orchestra that would incorporate the brief address delivered by Lincoln at his second inauguration on March 4, 1865. The narrator was to have been Charlton Heston.

Personal Convictions

Mr. Persichetti's initial instincts were to decline. "I did not think it was possible for a composer to do such a thing so quickly," he said, "and politically I was not interested in getting involved because of my personal convictions."

"But I sat up that night reading the address, and I suddenly saw what I could do with it. And I felt that I could do it for anyone because this was a statement of my strong belief in my fellow human beings and also of my hope for peace."

Last Tuesday, the Philadelphia Orchestra informed Mr. Persichetti that the Inaugural Committee had decided against the work. He was not taken completely by surprise, he said, because he already had had worried calls from the committee about the text.

Lincoln's second inaugural address is best known by its last paragraph, which begins: "With malice toward none, with charity for all." However, it is given over chiefly to Lincoln's comments on the Civil War. At one point it says: "The progress of our arms... is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all."

"Source of War"

Later in the address, Lincoln said: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said 3,000 years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

The program announced for the inaugural concert consists of Copland's "Fanfare for the Common Man," Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, Grieg's Piano Concerto in A Minor (with Van Cliburn as soloist) and Tchaikovsky's "1812 Overture."

Dane Wins 1st Prize
In British Chess Play

HASTINGS, England, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen won first prize in the premier chess tournament here yesterday, with East German's Wolfgang Uhlmann second and Britain's international master William Hartston third.

Mr. Larsen made sure of victory by winning his last-round game against Mr. Hartston, who failed to win the half point he needed to attain grandmaster form.

Corona Sick, Judge May Delay Verdict

Defendant May Have
Had Heart Attack

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP).—The jury in the mass-murder trial of Juan Corona concluded its third day of deliberations yesterday as the 38-year-old defendant, described as "tense and anxious," was recovering from an apparent heart attack.

Mr. Corona, a Mexican citizen who worked as a farm-labor contractor in Santa Clara County, is accused of hacking to death 25 drifters and migrant workers and burying their bodies in shallow graves.

The defendant, who was stricken Friday night, was reported conscious and in stable condition in the state medical institution at nearby Vacaville. He had suffered two previous heart attacks since his confinement without bail began in the spring of 1971.

Presiding Judge Richard E. Patton said the situation was "unprecedented" and that any verdict announcement might have to be delayed until Mr. Corona can be present to hear it.

The alternatives, he said, include bringing the defendant to court on a stretcher or taking the jury to the hospital.

The judge said deliberations will resume tomorrow morning. The trial has gone on for four months.

Defendant's Rights

Mr. Corona's attorney told reporters that he would not waive his client's right to be present in court for the verdict or further jury instructions.

Defense counsel Richard Hawk said he was "furious" that he had not been advised of Mr. Corona's condition until he arrived at the courthouse yesterday morning. Several of Mr. Corona's relatives, he said, said they had not been advised and that his sister, Rosario Buenrostro, 33, fainted when she heard the news.

Mr. Hawk said that it may be several days or more before Mr. Corona could be present at the courthouse.

Dr. M. F. Stock at Vacaville said Mr. Corona was stricken with chest pains Friday night after being transported from the courthouse.

"At present he is showing cardiac symptoms," Dr. Stock said. He added that Mr. Corona "says he is very tense and anxious about the verdict." But the doctor said physicians were not positive if it was a heart attack and would require a day or two of further examinations.

Attorneys said the jury of 10 men and two women would not be advised of Mr. Corona's condition.

TRANSLATIONS

French, English, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Polish, Czech, Serbian, Hungarian, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Japanese, Chinese.

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Per... Bomb Blasts Ulster Kill Policemen

Booby-Trapped Car d a Land Mine

SLIPCAST, Jan. 14 (UPI)—A policeman was killed and another injured in two bomb blasts today, raising the toll more than three years of violence between Roman Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland to 34 policemen killed and persons slain overall.

A booby-trapped policeman's car killed two of the officers and a mine planted on a rural road killed another.

The car rigged with a bomb exploded outside a Londonderry post office just after four of a entered it after going off.

The blast killed one policeman only. Another, whose legs were blown off, died from loss of blood in a hospital. The two others were seriously injured.

After a police car driving on a road near Fomerby, 37 miles of Belfast, detonated a land mine, the blast killed one policeman in the car and seriously injured the other, police said.

Belfast, three men were dead by security forces in the Catholic Ballymurphy area after troops had been digging in a garden, a British Army spokesman said. Near soldiers found a rifle and more than 100 rounds of ammunition.

At night, a bomb wrecked a Roman Catholic bar and injured 25 persons, three of whom were seriously injured, police said, and other bombings produced no fatalities.

Five persons were detained in Irish Republic yesterday and being held in Bridewell on today. The group, including a top Provisional IRA commander of the illegal Irish Republican Army, Leo Martin, will appear in court today.

Yesterday, seven IRA members were moved from their Mountjoy Jail to the security Curragh military camp, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

The Belfast bombing, witnesses said two men threw the bomb at Clark's Bar in the Catholic Springfield Road district from a passing car.

There was no warning at all, one of the injured, John Hey, 28, "Everyone was talking drinking, then there was a bomb, screams and people lying over the place."

The other two bombings, a man-made RPG-7 anti-tank rocket struck a barn in the town of Newton Hamilton, an army spokesman said. "We believe the intended target was a nearby house which troops use as a temporary billet," he said. A 25-lb bomb caused the other explosion in the Londonderry County town of Desertmartin.

The five persons held in Bridewell Prison face a special court charges under the Offences Against the State Act, which gives membership in the IRA a life sentence.

A police spokesman said Martin and his companions, three of whom were in a Northern Ireland-registered car when they were dragged down by police in 1970, 180 miles northwest of him, near the border.

Martin was the fourth high-ranking leader of the Provisionals to be arrested since the Irish government passed tougher laws against the IRA last Dec. 1.

MacStiofain and Rory Brady had already been sentenced to six months imprisonment for IRA membership and Martin McGuinness is on trial in Britain.

McGuinness was one of the 10 Dublin prisoners moved to Curragh camp, the Justice Ministry spokesman said. The Provisional Sinn Féin, political wing of the IRA, Provisionals, of the group also included an Hearty and Thomas McStiofain, who made unsuccessful attempts to escape from Mountjoy on Wednesday.

Another of the seven was Col. O'Mulkeachain, former commander of the Provisional IRA, who was jailed Friday for months for being a member of the IRA. They joined MacStiofain and O'Brady, who are in Curragh camp.

Parties Seen
tling Belgian
political Crisis

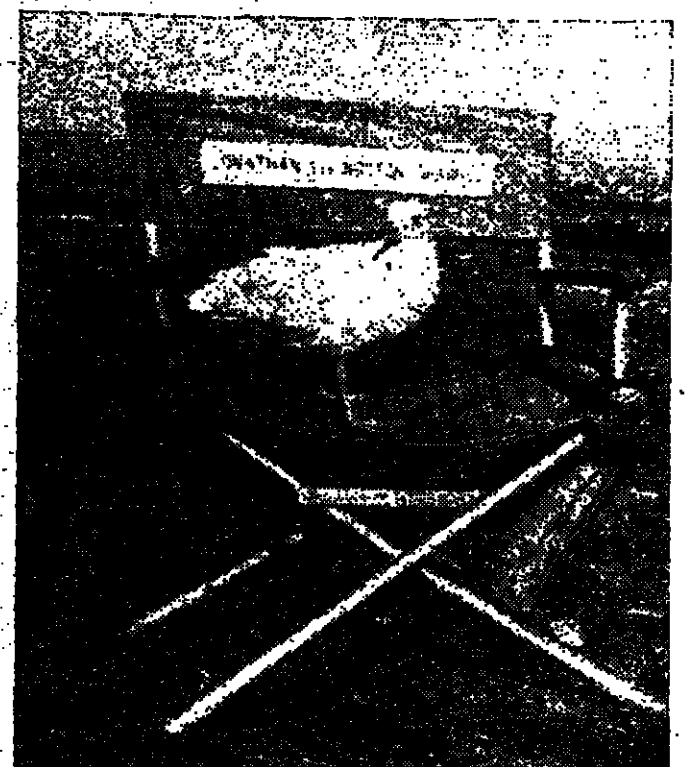
RUSSELS, Jan. 14 (AP)—A for a quick end to the Belgian government crisis rose to the Belgian government's three leading parties agreed to a common program.

The crisis opened Nov. 22 when Christian Democrat-Socialist Premier Gaston Eyskens resigned after disagreeing the language problem, which has been bitterly dividing Flemish and Walloons for many years.

Experienced politicians tried to solve the crisis. The second Socialist party's co-chair, Edmond Leburton—seemed the best hope—as the parties which plan to form a next government were ready in agreement on most of his program.

He would be the Christian leader, the Socialists and Liberals.

The delicate compromise not involved language questions also school, economic and fiscal problems, over which they frequently clashed in the



FLYING HIGH—One of the "stars" of the movie takes a break in director's chair on location in Carmel, Calif.

Film Work Is Featherbed Job For Flock of California Seagulls

CARMEL, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP)—Forty seagulls that landed jobs as extras in a movie being filmed here are living high. They dine on horsemeat stew and sleep in a barn equipped with heat lamps and sandy floors.

And the movie's two stars—also seagulls—have it even better. They stay at the local Holiday Inn in a room with a fine view of the ocean and all the furniture covered with sheets.

The movie is "Jonathan Livingston Seagull," based on Richard Bach's best-selling book on how courage and will-power can surmount all obstacles.

Since there are no humans in the cast, a narrator's voice will tell the story and supply the dialogue.

To cast the film, producer Hall Bartlett had to get a permit from the Federal Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and agree to capture and release the birds on a rotating basis, so that no one bird would be in captivity too long. Most auditions were held at local garbage dumps, where seagulls tend to congregate.

"Those that are extensively trained are like real pros," said assistant production supervisor Joan Arnold. "But you just have to wait to get the others to turn toward the camera and do what you want." She said that the extras tend to meander about and preen themselves a lot.

Final location shots for the feature-length film are being made this week and soon a lot of seagulls will be out of work.

U.S. Said to Expect Progress In European Security Talks

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP)—The United States is expecting significant progress in preparatory negotiations on a European security conference because of "encouraging" changes in Moscow's position on some key issues, senior administration officials said today.

The officials, in separate interviews on the eve of the resumption of preparatory talks in Helsinki tomorrow, pointed specifically to Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's cautious endorsement of the need for greater exchange of peoples and ideas in Europe.

Before Mr. Brezhnev's speech on Dec. 31, the Soviet Union gave no sign of acceding to this key Western objective.

Moreover, the United States and the Soviet Union, along with their respective NATO and Warsaw Pact allies, are scheduled to begin preparatory talks on Jan. 31 in Geneva on mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe, perhaps the most significant and complex talks ever to be undertaken by two opposing military blocs.

Although the Geneva talks will deal with the principal issues of European security, which still depends on the balance between U.S. and Soviet forces concentrated on either side of the Elbe, Washington intends to promote some security measures at the larger, 34-nation forum in Helsinki.

These limited measures, which officials described as possible "confidence building" factors in Europe, include proposals for exchanges of observers on military maneuvers and advance notice of time and locations for all such war games.

While there is no excess of enthusiasm for the Helsinki talks here, ranking U.S. officials recognize that a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is a near certainty and that U.S. diplomacy should seek to influence the direction of the preparatory negotiations.

Gain Is Seen

Even those officials who were deeply distrustful of the whole business now seem to feel that some "concrete and practical" improvement in East-West relations is to be gained in the talks.

This attitude reflects not only Washington's assessment of shifts in Soviet policies but also the belief here that the Soviet Union has become less interested in the conference.

Moscow, which originally proposed the Pan-European meeting as a means of achieving specific political objectives, has accomplished its goals through an interrelated chain of détente moves: Bonn's agreements with Moscow and Warsaw that legitimized territorial gains made by the Communists during World War II, and the Berlin agreement and East-West German accord, which conferred international respectability on East Germany.

The United States and its allies contend that the conference should be held at the level of

foreign ministers while the Russians have sought to have a summit meeting of the 34 heads of state. The United States also is opposed to a Soviet proposal for setting up a permanent conference machinery.

Summit Opposed

Washington is opposed to a summit session since it does not view the conference as a substitute for a peace conference. And the ill-defined proposals for a permanent machinery are regarded by authoritative sources as a Soviet attempt to "meddle" in Western security affairs.

But these sources said that concrete results can be achieved during the current preparatory session, which will deal with broad questions of principles guiding relations between nations, their cooperation in a variety of fields ranging from pollution control to sciences and technology and improved contacts between peoples.

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Obituaries

Fernando Cardinal Cento, 89, Papal Diplomat for 30 Years

ROME, Jan. 14 (NYT)—Fernando Cardinal Cento, 89, a leading church diplomat for more than 30 years, died here yesterday morning at the old Palace of the Apostolic Chancery, where he lived.

Cardinal Cento was named a cardinal in the first consistory of Pope John XXIII on Dec. 15, 1958, along with the man who was to become Pope Paul VI.

Between 1926 and 1938, the cardinal served as the nuncio, or ambassador, of Popes Pius XI and Pius XII in Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Belgium, Luxembourg and Portugal. In 1937, during one of his missions in Latin America, he helped re-establish diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Ecuador after 40 years of estrangement.

The cleric also served as the Pope's ambassador extraordinary at the inaugurations of three Latin-American presidents and at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth of Britain in 1953. As a cardinal, he was the Pope's legate at a number of eucharistic congresses.

Ordained in 1905

He was born into a worker's family at Polenza, a small town in central Italy near the Adriatic coast, and received degrees in theology, philosophy and law. In 1905, he was ordained a priest and then taught literature and philosophy at Macerata, also in central Italy. After brief service in Rome as secretary to the Mayor, Giovanni, he returned to his native town in 1910, where he was appointed pastor of the local cathedral.

In 1922, the newly elected Pius XI appointed him Bishop of Acireale, in eastern Sicily. In four years in that diocese, he was able to set up 42 new parishes. He was there during the fierce eruption of Mount Etna in June, 1928.

In February, 1962, Pope John appointed him Grand Penitentiary, or head of the Vatican's office that has jurisdiction over all cases of conscience and questions involving indulgences.

Vatican Council Post

Before and during the Second Vatican Council of 1962-65, the cardinal headed the Commission for the Apostolate of the Laity and was among the chief sponsors of a papal decree on mass media.

Cardinal Cento's death reduced the members of the Sacred College of Cardinals to 115.

Dr. Roy F. Nichols

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14 (NYT)—Dr. Roy F. Nichols, retired dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of the University of Pennsylvania and a 1949 winner of the Pulitzer Prize in history, died at his home Thursday after a long illness.

The Pulitzer Prize for "a distinguished book on the history of the United States" was awarded to Dr. Nichols for his work "The Disruption of American Democracy."

The volume detailed the disintegration of the "American Democracy" party from 1856 to 1861. In it, Dr. Nichols, who later became president of the American Historical Association, rejected the tendency to glorify and defend the South, substituting an attempt at a balance in historical interpretation.

He pictured controversial figures like James Buchanan and



Fernando Cardinal Cento

Stephen A. Douglas as "neither villains nor heroes, but politicians in an impossible situation."

Dr. Nichols joined the University of Pennsylvania in 1925 and served as dean and vice-provost from 1933 to 1936, when he retired. He had been a visiting professor at Columbia, Cambridge, Stanford and Rutgers Universities and in 1932 had been a Fulbright lecturer in India and Japan.

In addition to the Pulitzer Prize, Dr. Nichols held the Hanes Medal for literary excellence, given by the Franklin Inn Club, the Silver Medal Award of the Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women and the Athenaeum Literary Award for the best nonfiction work by a Philadelphian.

Albert (Turk) Edwards

SEATTLE, Jan. 14 (AP)—Albert (Turk) Edwards, 65, a member of the football Hall of Fame, died Wednesday at his home in suburban Kirkland, Wash.

An All-America tackle at Washington State University, Mr. Edwards went on to a professional football career that spanned 17 years and saw him rise from player on five championship teams to coach and vice-president of the Washington Redskins. Many called him the "greatest football lineman of them all."

Mr. Edwards was inducted into professional football's Hall of Fame in 1969. He was welcomed into the hall by Mel Hein, also a Hall of Famer, who played on the same Cougar team that met Alabama in the 1930 Rose Bowl.

In 1939, Mr. Edwards was signed to a pro contract by the Boston Braves, a team that ultimately became the Redskins and moved to Washington.

Mr. Edwards operated a sporting goods store in Seattle for several years.

Paul Foster Clark

NEWTON, Mass., Jan. 14 (NYT)—Paul Foster Clark, 80, retired president and chairman of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., died here Thursday.

Mr. Clark was with John Hancock 46 years. He had been president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, chairman of the American College of Life Underwriters, the Institute of Life Insurance and the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund and a trustee of the Lahey Clinic, of Boston University, and Garland Junior College.

Sir Francis Fogarty

ELSTED, England, Jan. 14 (AP)—Sir Francis Fogarty, 73, Irish-born pioneer of the Royal Air Force and former aide to Queen Elizabeth II, died at his home in this Surrey County village Friday.

Sir Francis began his air career at 18 when he enlisted in Britain's Royal Flying Corps, later to become the R.A.F. He was knighted in 1950, became an air chief marshal three years later and was appointed royal aide in 1956. He retired from the R.A.F. in 1957.

Immediately after World War II, he was in command of R.A.F. operations in Italy. After his retirement, he became director-general of the English-Speaking Union.

Renault Official
Jailed 4 Years

PARIS, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—A Renault motor company official was sentenced yesterday to four years in jail for the slaying of a Maoist militant who was shot fatally during a clash at a Renault plant last year.

Jean-Antoine Tramonil, a Renault personnel officer, was found guilty of killing Pierre Overney, 23, during a battle between Maoists and security guards at the plant in suburban Billancourt last Feb. 25.

Tramonil told the court that he shot Overney accidentally while waving his pistol in an attempt to intimidate the club-wielding Maoists into leaving the factory grounds.

Accra, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Ghana's head of state, Col. Ignatius Acheampong, has urged black Africa to take concerted action to defend Zambia against the economic blockade imposed by Rhodesia.

In a strongly worded address to the Organization of African Unity's Liberation Committee here Friday night, he described the blockade as "unpardonable blackmail not only against the people of Zambia but against the whole of Africa."

Japan Embassy in China

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Japan has opened an embassy in China for the first time in nearly 35 years.

China Denies Engaging in Opium Trade

At UN It Denounces 'Wicked' Soviet Lies

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 14 (NYT)—China has accused the Soviet press of trying to disrupt Peking's growing friendships abroad by falsely charging that China is trafficking in illegal opium to obtain American dollars.

Denying the Soviet press report as lies and slander, Peking quoted an American authority as saying there was no evidence of any trafficking from China.

The countercharge was made in a dispatch from the Chinese government's press agency, Hsinhua, which was circulated here as a press statement of the Chinese delegation.

It said that the Soviet press began spreading rumors last September, first saying that China was "corrupting" the African people with opium and later reporting that China was opening up an important new market for selling opium in Europe.

The Chinese dispatch declared that the Soviet press agency Tass, on Dec. 27, spread a rumor that China had earned \$12 billion to \$15 billion a year by opium trade abroad.

Tass asserted that opium had been shipped to the United States through Hong Kong and Macao, in return for concentrated uranium and equipment, the Chinese dispatch declared. It added:

"The wicked aim of Soviet revisionist social imperialism in these low-down acts is very clear; that is, it tries through such lies to impair China's international prestige and disrupt the daily growing friendship between the Chinese people and the people of various countries."

Declaring that "lies have short legs," the Chinese dispatch maintained that a strict government policy of prohibition against narcotics trading had been in force since 1950. It also quoted Nelson G. Gross, the State Department's special coordinator for international narcotics matters, as saying there was no evidence of any illicit trade from China into other areas.

In Washington, authorities said that extensive inquiries had shown no involvement by Peking in illegal traffic.

Britain Puts Toll
From Flu This
Winter at 1,700

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The death toll in Britain's influenza epidemic this winter has topped 1,700, with deaths from related ailments "increasing dramatically," the Health Ministry has announced.

The latest figures, released yesterday, indicated that 882 persons died in the week ending Jan. 5, almost double the number of victims in the previous week.

Deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis totalled 4,317 in the week ending Jan. 5, compared to 3,074 the week before—more than double the level in the same period last year.

The Royal College of General Practitioners said in its weekly survey that more than one person in every 200 in England and Wales were sufficiently ill in the week ending Jan. 5 to consult their doctors.

3 Bombs Mailed
Locally to Israelis

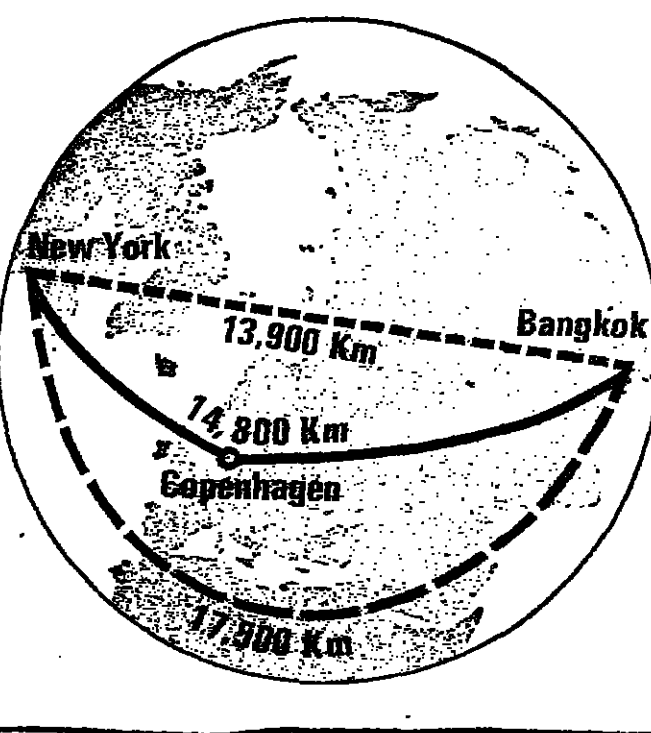
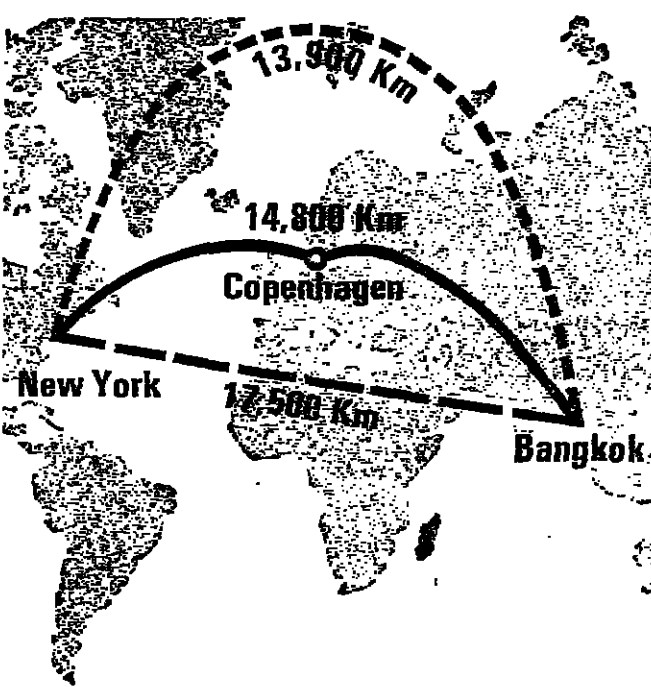
TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (UPI)—A letter bomb exploded in the hands of a schoolteacher today and postal workers intercepted two others in what a security official termed the possible beginning of a local mail campaign by Arab guerrillas. Both envelopes bore Israeli postmarks.

The exploded bomb wounded three persons slightly, police said. The teacher, 28-year-old Anat Zamir, suffered injury to her right hand.

It marked the first time letter bombs had been mailed locally to Israeli addresses, a Communications Ministry spokesman said. Letter bombs to Israelis previously had been mailed only from other countries.

WHO IS RIGHT..

the map or the globe?



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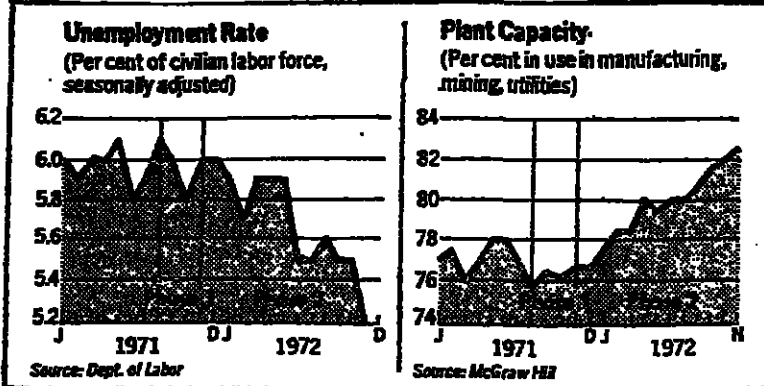
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Nixon's Program—Wisdom or Folly?

As the charts and arguments below demonstrate, it was painfully evident once again last week that economic forecasting is not exactly an exact science. Some economists say the charts prove the wisdom of President Nixon's decision to scrap most mandatory economic controls under Phase 3. Others say the same charts prove his folly.

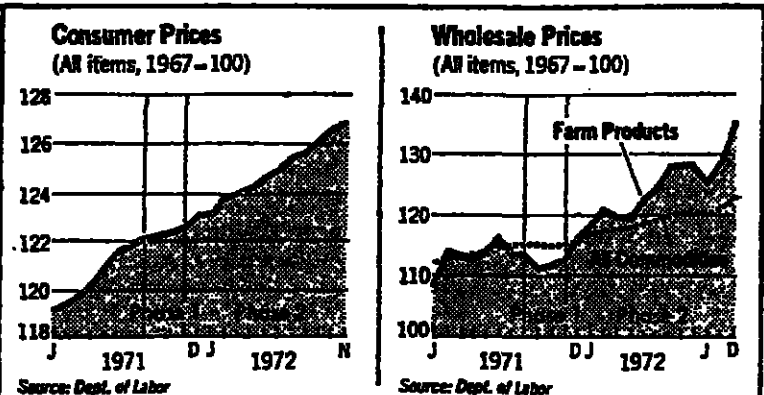


PRO

With unemployment declining and utilization of available plant increasing, the slack in the economy is fast disappearing. Rigid controls under these circumstances distort the economy and produce serious inequities. The remedy is to loosen controls and reduce government spending.

CON

The closer the economy gets to full employment and full utilization of plant, the greater the pressure on prices, wages, rents. That calls for firmer not looser controls.

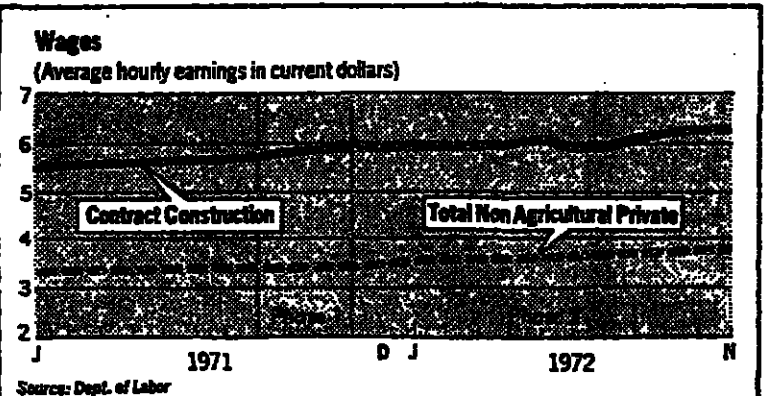


PRO

Consumer price increases overall have not got out of hand. Farm prices are a problem, but they can be dampened without controls by liberalized import quotas, increased acreage in cultivation and other measures to increase supplies.

CON

A great many prices are still volatile—look at the Wholesale Price Index, which tends to forecast consumer prices. It will take months for supply increases to check rising farm prices.



PRO

Wage increases have been held back to the point where it's safe to shift to a voluntary guidelines system, with government intervention if necessary. In construction—a problem area—mandatory wage and price controls stay in effect.

CON

With no controls and major contracts up for negotiation this year, wage demands are bound to escalate to keep pace with the inevitable increase in prices.

Phase 3—The 'Stick in the Closet'

By John Hebers

WASHINGTON (NYT)—It was 17 months ago, on a dog day of summer, that President Nixon, in a major and sudden reversal of policy, jolted the nation by imposing wage and price controls on a persistently inflationary economy. Last Thursday, while workmen shivered in the January winds awaiting stands around the White House for a second Nixon inauguration, the President dropped another bombshell.

With nearly everyone expecting Phase-2 controls to be extended without major change, Mr. Nixon issued an executive order ending mandatory controls—except for those on food, health care and construction—and replacing them with a system based mainly on "voluntary cooperation."

Adding to the surprise was the fact that the announcement was made just two days after it was disclosed that one of the indicators of inflation, wholesale prices, rose a seasonally adjusted 1.6 percent in December, the largest monthly increase since the Korean War. Further, the President's action was not markedly different from the course proposed by Sen. George McGovern in last year's presidential campaign and repudiated at the time by administration spokesmen as too lax. Not surprisingly, the action was both widely praised and widely condemned.

Thrust of Plan

This is the thrust of the President's plan, called Phase 3 of the program instituted on Aug. 15, 1971:

● In order to keep the inflation rate to 2.5 percent or less by the end of 1973—the administration's goal—companies and labor unions are urged to keep wages and prices within boundaries set by the government, roughly 5.5 percent or less for annual wage increases and 1.5 percent a year for increased profit margins. If these guidelines are violated, the government has "a stick in the closet"—authority to roll back the increases and impose fines of up to \$5,000 for each violation.

● Controls will be retained over areas of the economy that have been highly inflationary—food processing and retailing, construction and health care.

Raw food products will remain uncontrolled but the administration is taking steps to keep down prices by increasing the supply.

● The Price Commission and the Pay Board are abolished, with parts of their staffs assigned to the Cost of Living Council, which will work with a reduced number of Internal Revenue Service agents to monitor companies and unions. The council will be headed by John T. Dunlop, a Harvard economist.

President Nixon, in a message to Congress asking for an extension of the law that gives him wide discretion in imposing or relaxing controls, said the new policy "can mean even greater price stability with less restrictive bureaucracy," depending on the "self-restraint" exercised by both the private and public sectors.

exercised by both the private and public sectors.

2 Aides Credited

Two men whose advice figured heavily in the President's decision were George P. Shultz, secretary of the Treasury and assistant to the President, who made the announcement in the White House Press Room Thursday morning, and Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. But a pledge by George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, and other labor leaders to return to the stabilization program and cooperate in seeking noninflationary wage increases in this year of heavy collective bargaining, was believed to have been perhaps

Sticking Point of Phase 3

Sparing Rod Seen Spoiling Goals

By A.H. Raskin

NEW YORK (NYT)—How successful Phase-3 restraints on the wage-price spiral will depend on how soon and how hard the Nixon administration cracks down on unions and companies that exceed its anti-inflation standards. That was the judgment last week of ranking economists of every political persuasion, plus a considerable cross-section of sophisticated experts in industry and labor.

Even assuming that the administration does succeed in its parallel goal of eliminating the expansionary push of a big federal deficit, few economists have much hope that its new program will achieve the President's goal of a 2.5 percent inflation rate this year. But not many are ready to join the Nobel Prize winner, Paul Samuelson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in predicting that the climb in prices will get above 4 percent. The Phase-2 rate has been hovering at about 2.5 percent.

One reason for the general skepticism about cutting a full percentage point off that record in 1973 is that the "atmosphere" of last Thursday's White House

announcement misfired, even in the estimation of those most sympathetic to the Nixon decision. When the President unveiled Phase 1 of his new economic policy in August, 1971, the psychological shock of his surprise decision to freeze wages and prices created a spontaneous surge of hope throughout the economy that the government meant business in fighting inflation.

Unintended Impact

This time the unintended impact of the revelation that mandatory controls were coming off three-quarters of the economy was to create a general sense of relaxation that could cause a new surge of pressure for higher prices and wages. The administration aim had been just the opposite: to convince everyone that the standards remained as firm as ever, despite the dismantling of the Pay Board and Price Commission.

"The marketing of what is essentially a sound revision in the program got off on the wrong foot," says Paul W. McCracken, first chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Nixon. "That started Phase 3 off toward the wrong end. The key to restoring its credibility lies in how decisively the club is used against those who get off the reservation."

Despite the generally favorable reaction to the Nixon proposals, and the return to the stabilization team of George Meany and other union boycotters, there are clearly real risks in what the President has undertaken. Some observers, for example, believe that a series of price increases, an increase in strikes and an upward push in the 5.5 percent wage guideline set by the Pay

Board is a virtual certainty in Phase-3.

The first notice of impending trouble has come from Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the 556,000-member Amalgamated Meat Cutters. This is the biggest union representing workers in food-processing plants and supermarkets. Along with employees in health care and construction, they are the only workers left under mandatory controls—a situation Mr. Gorman denounces as "discriminatory in the extreme." He has called the union's lawyers to meet in Chicago this week to consider a legal challenge.

"If prices go up in our stores, that is the sin of the people who run the stores. Why take it out on the workers?" he asks.

Exactly the same complaint comes from Leon Davis, head of the 55,000-member Drug and Hospital Union in New York. He calls the new arrangement "arbitrary, brutal and indifferent." However, no signs of rebellion are yet evident among the three million unionists in the building trades, a tribute to the dexterity of the impartial chairman of their stabilization program—Prof. John T. Dunlop, the man the President has picked to keep the whole economy in balance.

But with contracts covering five million workers expiring this year, the economy plowing ahead under high steam, food prices and profits still going up and the labor market getting tighter, even the resourceful Mr. Dunlop may find himself over his head.

"We don't care whether the President has Meany in his hip pocket or not," said one New York truck driver last week. "All we know is that every week we leave a bigger share of our pay at the checkout counter to cover our meat and groceries."

Impending Trouble

But with contracts covering five million workers expiring this year, the economy plowing ahead under high steam, food prices and profits still going up and the labor market getting tighter, even the resourceful Mr. Dunlop may find himself over his head.

Yugoslavia's Restless Young People

300,000 Working In Other Countries

BELGRADE.—A young Belgrade student who was late for a law examination hailed a taxi the other day and asked the driver to hurry.

"What's the rush?" the young driver of the cab said. "I already have a law degree, but what good is it doing me? My advice to you is stop worrying about your tests and start accumulating capital."

Inadequate job opportunities for young people, particularly for university graduates, is a big problem in Yugoslavia. Though 400,000 have graduated since 1945, education is not always a gateway to opportunity.

Dozens of vacated apartments in Belgrade—a city with a severe housing shortage—testify to the exodus of many of the country's most promising young people. The apartments are for rent because their owners are young professional people who have quit Yugoslavia for better paying and often more responsible positions in the West—an architect in Canada, a physicist in California, a doctor in Switzerland, a psychologist in London.

The Best

"It is always the best people who seem to go," said a relative of one of the young emigrants. By President Tito's own worried estimate, there are 300,000 Yugoslavs under 30 working in the West—enough, he said recently, to "form three great armies" if the country was attacked. Of those, over 11,000 have university or secondary school degrees.

Yugoslavia's difficulties in providing incentives for young people are common to many developing countries. This has helped foster a climate of apathy and cynicism among the youth population. The complaints of young people tend to be concrete ones, involving the poor quality of student housing, inadequate stipends that leave many at the poverty level, the rigid educational system and the difficulty of finding a good job.

President Tito, backed by conservatives who have strengthened their position as a result of recent political changes, says that a major source of discontent among the younger generation is the neglect of Marxist education. Courses in Marxism will be reintroduced even at the primary school level, as will courses in the history of the World War II partisan resistance movement. The aim is to instill more civic responsibility, deeper ideological convictions and combat bourgeois and "liberal" attitudes.

The large number of people under 30 in the West presents a special problem. Of Communists countries, only Yugoslavia permits emigration on such a scale. Yugoslav officials concede they could not offer those who go the same pay or responsibility they often receive in the West. The experience of working in advanced countries is an educational asset that benefits Yugoslavia if they return home. Many do, but too many specialists stay away for good.

A Danger

The other side of the picture was mentioned by Tito at a recent Communist party conference on youth. He said there was a danger of exposure to "hostile" ideological influences in the West.

Senior officials say they do not intend to close the country's borders. But they say measures are being prepared to slow down the brain drain.

Under consideration is making degree holders work here for a specific period of time. Such proposals already exist in countries like Poland and Hungary, which do permit foreign travel.

Young people who emigrate will probably also have to pay some taxes to their local community, he said, to pay for social services for older people left behind. Some farm villages are almost devoid of young men as a result of emigration, and town governments are hard pressed to support remaining older citizens.

New Line

Tito and his lieutenants have made it clear that they want to impose party control over youth. This new line marks an apparent end to the period that began with the 1968 Belgrade student demonstrations. After that, student organizations got more independence from party control and had more say in university decision making. However, the 1971 Zagreb University demonstrations convinced Tito that the League of Communists had lost control of the youth movement and had to reassert its authority.

Most young people seem unstimulated by the present campaign to recruit young party members. Jokes involving President Tito circulate at Belgrade University, and a medical student declared, "For us, Tito is more or less written off."

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS



Bedroom of house where Mark Essex was last believed to have lived. Walls are covered with painted slogans in red and black. He had lived in the complex since last November.

Lonely Life in New Orleans

Walls of Sniper's Apartment Covered With 'Hate' Slogans

By Austin Scott

NEW ORLEANS (WP)—The last known address for Mark (Jimmy) Essex, who was killed on a New Orleans hotel roof by police sharpshooters on Jan. 7, after six persons were slain by sniper fire, is a derelict, two-room shack with the words "Hate... Kill... Blood" and "Pigs" covering the main room's walls.

Almost every inch of the walls is covered with letters, painted in red and in black, from four to eight inches high:

"Kill Pigs... Death... Blood... Hate Pigs... Black Revolution... Kill White Devils... Kill Black Pig Devil... Kill Pig Nixon and All His Running Dogs."

The slogans appear to have been painted in at least three distinctly different styles. Mixed with the English words in roughly equal proportions are words that appear to be African in origin: "Bawana... Baramba... Omo... Momo... Kambada... Obaluba... Ondo... Watara... Bumballa."

Revolutionary Names

A huge, black-letter "Africa" takes up two-thirds of one wall in letters three feet tall. Scattered through it are the small, penciled names of revolutionary figures, many misspelled: "Eldridge Cleaver," "Mao," "We E. Deobols," "Nat Turner," "Malcolm X."

Also scattered through the rooms are some of the slogans commonly chalked on walls by the frustrated black youth of America's city slums:

"Political Power Comes From the Barrel of a Gun," "The Quest for Freedom Is Death—Then by Death I Shall Escape to Freedom," "Dare to Struggle, Dare to Win," "Stop Imperialism," "The Black Man in the Third World," "Shoot the Devil Like You Shoot a Dog," "Kill the White Devil," "Revolutionary Justice Is Black Justice," "Hate White People."

Right below the large word "Africa" is a slogan written all in red with letters larger than most: "My Destiny Lies in the Bloody Death of Racist Pigs."

There are a couple of references to "KKK," the Ku Klux Klan.

The shack is in the midst of a New Orleans slum, in the backyard of another house. Neighbors estimate that Essex lived there for about two months.

Letter in November

His mother said that she received a letter some time in November giving her the address. With one exception, the neighbors all said they saw nobody visit Essex during the time he lived there. He kept very much to himself, they said, greeting people cheerfully and politely when he ran into them but never getting into any conversations.

"He didn't talk to nobody," said Matthew Corley, who shared the other half of Essex's square, wooden duplex, which is set up on concrete block stilts.

"He was a fellow who didn't have nothing to say, and for a young man he didn't have no company or nothing," Mr. Corley's wife said. "I only saw him once, when I was hanging up clothes. He told me he sure enjoyed my praying at six o'clock every morning... You can hear right through the walls, everything goes through them."

One neighbor said he saw the same man visit Essex five times but could not remember what the man looked like.

The Corleys pay \$41 a month for their half of the building. They have two small rooms, a bathroom and a water heater. They must furnish everything else, including a small gas heating stove.

Essex's half contained a leaking water bed, considerable clothing scattered about, a television

set, two fans and a hotplate. There was no stove, no utensils, no refrigerator and no food.

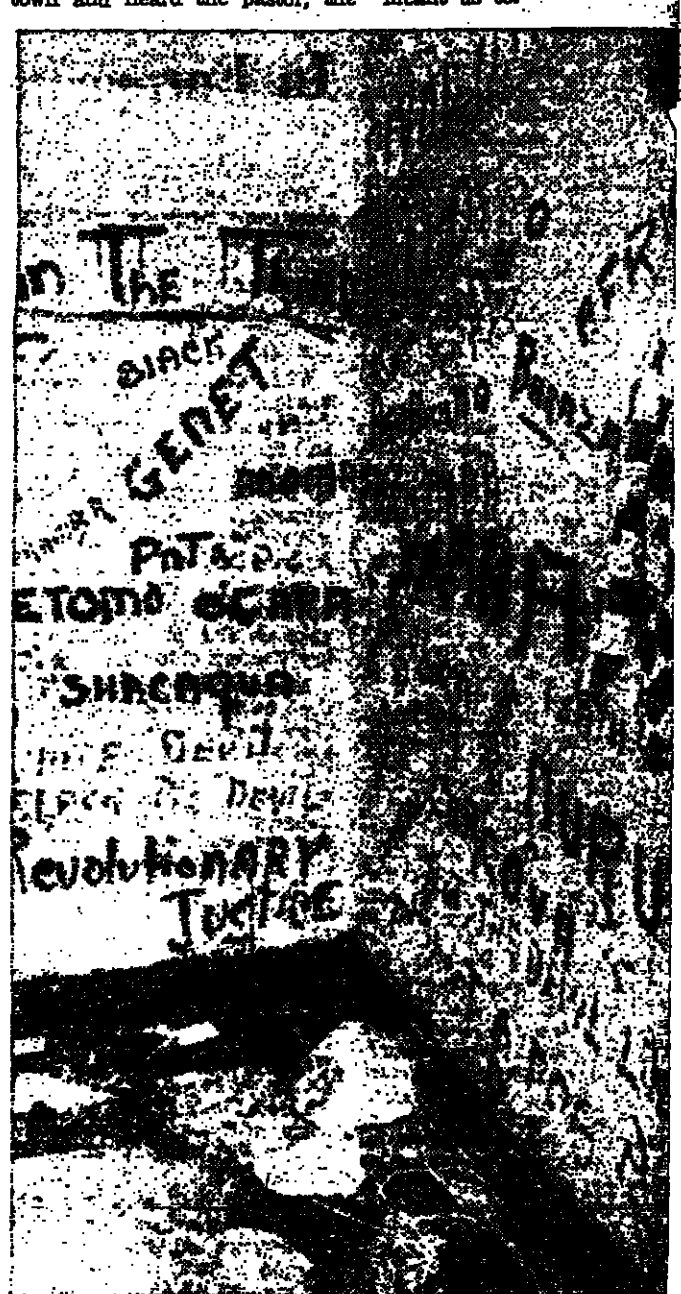
Funeral in Hometown

EMPORIA, Kan. (AP)—Essex was buried Saturday following a funeral service at the church where he once taught Sunday school.

About 300 relatives and friends crowded St. James Baptist Church here in Essex's hometown and heard the pastor, the

Rev. W.A. Chambers, say the young black man he had known since 1957.

"Before we can point a finger of scorn at this young man, we need to examine ourselves," Chambers said. "This world which we live, this society needs to make an adjustment that the future may be bright for all of us—black and white. This nation is on its way to total destruction until we live together the way we meant us to."



Another view of Mark Essex's bedroom.

Grimm's Male Chauvinist Pigs

NEW YORK (NYT)—Are fairy tales harmless reading for children? No, say the proponents of a fair deal for little girls. Most of these tales, the critics say, teach the gospel of a sexist, male chauvinist society.

This is the thesis presented by Marcia R. Lieberman, a professor of English at the University of Connecticut, who has been designing courses in feminist criticism and women's studies. It is an extension of earlier feminist charges that primers, textbooks and the history curriculum for all ages are riddled with sexist stereotypes.

Professor Lieberman's charges are contained in an article in the current issue of the journal "College English." She considers the matter serious because "Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty and Snow White are mythic figures who have replaced the old Greek and Norse gods, goddesses and heroes for modern children."

In fairy tales, Professor Lieberman finds, "girls win if they are the fairest of them all. Boys win if they are bold, brave and lucky." Thus, a child is taught not only to love for beauty, but to defeat the lack of it.

The writer makes a case for damaging links between femininity and passivity in fairy tales. Sleeping Beauty simply waits until a brave prince awakens her. Cinderella leaves her slippers at the ball and then just sits at home and waits. Marriage usually ends the end of the tale—generally a package deal that includes half a kingdom and power. "Perhaps it will be argued that these stories show archetypal, female behavior, but one may wonder to what extent they serve as training manuals for girls," Professor Lieberman asserts.

Not all students of children's early reading agree with the feminist approach. Allison Lurie, writing in The New York Review of Books, called the fairy tales "one of the few sorts of classic children's literature of which a radical feminist would approve." Miss Lurie draws from the same tales the message that girls are often competent and resourceful and that women—such as the fairy godmothers—can be wiser, better and more effective than men.

Music.

From rock sessions to cisteddoffs, the Herald Tribune keeps you au courant on the current European musical scene.

Fashion.

Mini, midi, maxi—which? The fashion writers of the Herald Tribune will go to any length to keep you fully informed.

A Fresh Breeze of Nationalism Sweeps Across Australia

By Robert Trumbull

DNEY, (NYT)—From the o-choked cities along the coast to the vast open spaces of Outback, where cattlemen fly their own planes 100 or more for a drink with nearest neighbor, there is a g that Australia has turned ner.

resh breeze of nationalism eeping across this normally l country under the new nment of Prime Minister Whitlam, whose moder-Socialist Labor party came ver in a resounding electoral y over the old conservative l that had governed for ars.

A new mood has followed a of ego-building steps by Whitlam, a tall, 56-year-old r lawyer. His most dramatic is abruptly ended the mil-draft, brought the last Aus-n soldiers in Vietnam home l of schedule, opened diplo-matic relations with China and Germany and upgraded the alian dollar as compared American and other cur-s.

ist should jolly well show rank," said a woman in a market, commenting on the opments.

oody Poms, too," she added, the common Australian epi-for the British. (The origin e term Poms, or Pommie, is stery, but "bloody" goes with e traditional Southern-damn" in "damn Yankee.")

he mass of Australians walk le taller because of Mr. lam's new "independent" for-policy, that is the prime-sters' intention. But his pol-have not been universally lar in all respects.

r instance, a monetary ge that makes Australian acts more expensive in other tries finds no favor with e-raisers such as Ron Elliott, ships beef from the wild hern Territory, a federally-inistered area two and a half s the size of Texas where idic aborigines roam the tribal reserves as they have thousands of years.

A Big Country

he's a big country, mate," Mr. Elliott, who insisted that donyms be used for himself his family. His spread is itly larger than Rhode Island, an unusual size in a country re rural properties are mea-d in square miles instead of s.

m-bleached camel bones, rel-of the area of exploration he Outback, outline the tiny where Mr. Elliott parks the dy plane.

he four-wheel-drive vehicle in ch Mr. Elliott shows a visitor und his place has a huge, re-rected front bumper in case of collision with a kangaroo, a umon hazard of night driving he Outback.

uddenly, he swerves off the itly marked road and charges oss the flat plain of tough iffer grass.

ot to get the kiddies to ol," he explains. "School" to two Elliott children, Kevin, had Susan, 14, is an above o-a table and a two-way o.

the young Elliotts turn on the o and check in with their cal, as do some 30 other chil-T at isolated "stations"—ricans would say "ranches"—attered over more than 400,000 pe miles.

Good morning, Susan, good ing, Kevin," comes the y voice of Judith Hodder, the er, from distant Alice ings, and the School of the begins another day.

the same two-way radio keeps Elliott family in touch with famous Flying Doctor Service. usins are described over the uring the doctor's daily radio ulation hour, and treatment rscribed from a standard cal kit that comes with the o. In more serious cases, the or flies to the scene in an elance plane.

"Them and Eddie Connellan," says Ron, referring to the former bush pilot whose airline, Con-nair, makes scheduled stops for mail, freight and passengers at 130 Outback estates and dusty, one-street hamlets that look like the setting for the climactic shoot-out in a Western movie.

Before Mr. Connellan started his air service in 1939, Outback residents traveled as much as 100 miles each way to collect their mail.

The arrival of the air age in the Outback has reduced the perils of driving on the rough dirt tracks that pass for roads in those raw, hot wastes, for the stranded motorist has an excel-lent chance of being spotted by a pilot. But the dangers are still high.

The first rule in a breakdown is never to leave the vehicle but to wait in the shade of the car until help comes. A stranded woman motorist who went look-ing for assistance a few weeks ago was eventually found dead of dehydration, a fate that once overtook an entire family of five in the Western Australia desert.

Contrary to the pioneer image, however, 85 percent of the 13 million or so Australians are crammed into industrial cities and towns with rising skylines. Statis-tically, it is said, Australia is the most urbanized country in the world.

With urbanization has come the virtually universal adoption of the American life style, or an Australian approximation. Amer-ican high school students, here for a science seminar, found Australian ways "poky" and "quaint," remarking upon such things as antique bathroom fixtures and the absence of color television, not due till 1975.

But much of Australian life is lived in towering office struc-tures, high-rise apartment build-ings and glossy shopping centers that could have been lifted out of Los Angeles.

Americanization has spread from the big cities to country towns such as Orange, 250 miles northwest of Sydney, where the biggest employer is the Australian plant of a large American manu-facturer of electrical appliances.

"Not only are the successful American experiments being re-peated here," the Australian journalist and author John Hal-lows commented in his critical book, "The Dreamtime Society." "We also have urban decay, pol-lution, violence and frequently a corrupt police force."

The cities are strangling on traffic. Recently, chemical tests in the big shopping arcade lead-ing into the Wynyard railway station in downtown Sydney showed a dangerous level of auto-motive exhaust components in the air. On the beaches, pollution warnings have appeared along with the shark warnings.

A Million in Want

Two universities in New South Wales, Macquarie and Griffith, have introduced courses in envi-ronmental studies. The hope, says Prof. F. J. Willett, vice-chancellor of Griffith University, is to reach "the students who will be the de-cision-makers in the field of environment in the future."

The neat, red-roofed suburbs, the growing number of auto-mobiles and the general concen-tration on the pursuit of pleasure give an impression of universal affluence. Welfare authorities estimate, however, that at least one million Australians live in dire want.

Homeless old men sleep in the jungle of abandoned tunnels and unused culverts beneath the soar-ing approaches to the graceful Sydney Harbor Bridge and eat at soup kitchens operated by charities.

The only adequate meals that many aboriginal children get in the slums of Redfern, a Sydney working-class suburb, are provid-ed by the mobile kitchen that circulates in the free breakfast program run by the Wayside Chapel, a Methodist institution in King's Cross, the gaudy nightclub center.

Isolated Outback towns such as Walgett on the featureless plains of northern New South Wales near the Queensland border, are fringed with aboriginal squatter colonies whose squalor is surpassed only by the slums of a few Asian cities.

Neglect of the aborigines has only recently begun to stir the Australian national conscience. Aboriginal uplift, sometimes called "black power," has become a fashionable cause with some Aus-tralian youths and intellectuals.

The Australian poor in a dif-ferent category are represented by Barry Connors (a pseudonym), a 31-year-old laborer with a wife and two small children. His ef-forts to find a job have been fruitless for months.

Drawing \$40 a week in unem-ployment benefits, Mr. Connors is in a typical bind. A bare, two-room flat in the drab inner-city suburb of Surry Hills, in Sydney, costs \$30 a week, leaving \$10 for food and everything else.

approximately half that of the United States, while prices are equally high.

"It's the working wives who make it possible," said an Aus-tralian economist. According to official estimates, one out of every three or four Australian wives has a job outside the home.

Latchkey Children

The large number of working mothers has produced the new Australian social problem of "latchkey children." These are the youngsters, often carrying their house keys on cords around their necks, who go from school to an empty home and are unattended till their parents are through working.

A survey of schools in the middle-class Sydney suburb of Ryde disclosed that approximately 15 percent of the pupils were in this category.

"Some children are not affected, but many become emotionally disturbed if they are left alone," said Dr. Minna Colomb, of the Ryde Child Care Center. Teachers reported that 40 percent of the "latchkey children" did poorly in homework, while many sought an outlet in vandalism or other anti-social behavior.

But most Australians probably would agree with the judgment of Prime Minister Whitlam's out-spoken wife, Margaret, who re-

turned from her first trip abroad a few years ago convinced that Australians "enjoy life, over all, more than in most countries."

'She'll Be Right'

The traditionally happy-go-lucky Australians commonly dis-miss most everyday problems with the cheery phrase, "She'll be right"—virtually the national motto.

An international survey of drinking habits this year found that Australians are the fifth leading consumers of alcohol in the world, after the wine-drinking French, Italians and West Ger-mans. The favorite Australian drink is the locally made beer, one of the most potent beers anywhere with an alcoholic con-tent of about 10 percent.

Enthusiastic gamblers, the Aus-tralians are said to pour more than \$2.5 billion a year into race-track bets, lotteries and slot ma-chines—called "poker machines," or "pokies."

"Surtin," a girl, plenty of beer and a few bucks for a flutter with the ponies, and what more does a bloke want?" said Roy, a young freelance taxi driver who works when he needs the few bucks.

The atmosphere of bland he-donism beguiles many visitors, especially Americans, into envious comparisons with "the rat race" at home.

A dissenter like the American manager of the Melbourne office of an international investment company, who contends that progress lags because "most Aus-tralians haven't learned to think big," risks being put down instan-tly as a "dollar-chasing Yank."

But Australians themselves, in such authoritative publications as The Australian Financial Review, the national economic newspaper, are the severest critics of business standards here.

"Something has got to be done to restructure the pay terms of specialists and top management people, so that there is a con-tinued incentive," said Sir William Pettingill, the general manager of the Australian Gas Light Co., in an interview published in The Financial Review recently.

Resisting Change

"The great majority of Aus-tralians do not want change, are suspicious of it," according to B. Millar of Australian National University, in Can-berra, a leading political science scholar and commentator.

"Their objective is a block of land, a home of their own, a car, a couple of children, a tele-vision and leisure for pleasure," said Mr. Millar. "They believe in more and more pay for less and less work."

But these are the same peo-

If the mass of Australians walk a little taller because of Gough Whitlam's policy, that is his intention.

ple who export refrigerators to the United States and sell cam-els to Arabs. And the Amer-ican and other foreign compa-nies that own a large share i Australian business are man-aged mostly by Australians.

The popular conce of Aus-tralia as a land of bra-my athletes, fostered by success-es in Olympic swimming and world tennis, is belied by medical statistics.

Dr. B. S. Sproule of Sydney reported to an international convention on dietetics that seven out of 10 adult Australians are too fat.

A survey of 7,439 teen-agers directed by Dr. Albert W. Wil-lee, head of the physical educa-tion department at Melbourne University, showed that young Australians are "well below" American contemporaries in physical fitness, he reported.

What do young Australians think about? Mainly sports and fashions, according to a poll of 9,500 youths between the ages of 12 and 30 that was taken by a University of Sydney team.

Donald Horne, in his percep-tive book "The Lucky Country," deplors the Australian "lack of imagination," but says that his countrymen can also be "skilful improvisors," always confident that "she'll be right."



WHY MORE PEOPLE ARE NOW CROSSING THE ATLANTIC WITH TWA'S AMBASSADOR SERVICE THAN WITH ANY OTHER AIRLINE.



TWA is the only airline to have a terminal to itself at New York's Kennedy Airport.

BETTER.



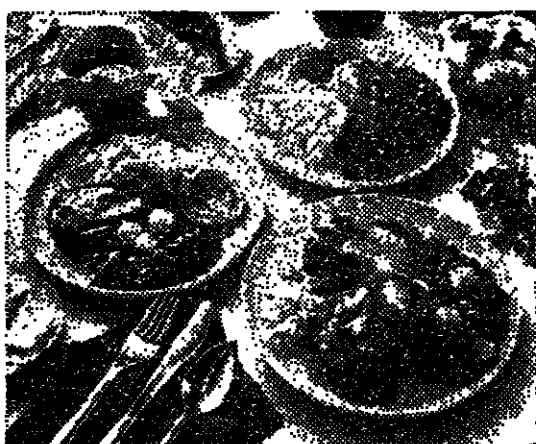
TWA's 707 twin seat. When nobody's next to you, the middle becomes a side table.

BETTER.



TWA's Ground Ambassadors help you with last minute problems.

BETTER.



On Ambassador Service, there's a choice of three main meals in economy.

BETTER.



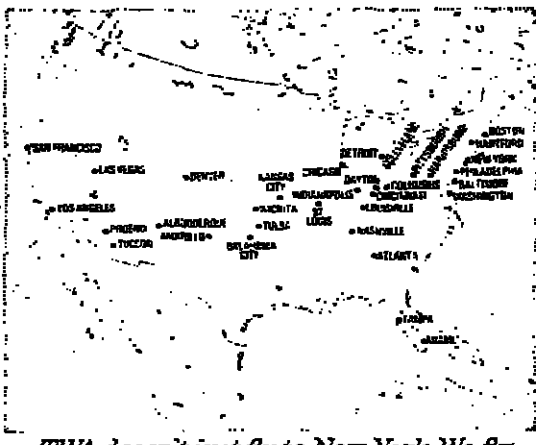
With Ambassador Service, there's a choice of two films and eight tracks of audio.

BETTER.



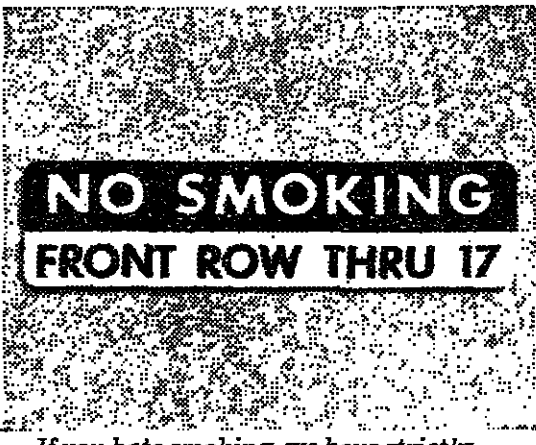
We've cut away the bottom of the seat in front to give you more shin room.

BETTER.



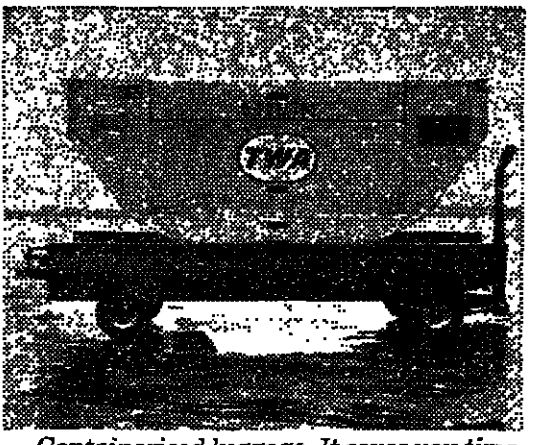
TWA doesn't just fly to New York. We fly you to 35 other US cities as well.

BETTER.



If you hate smoking, we have strictly no-smoking sections on all planes.

BETTER.



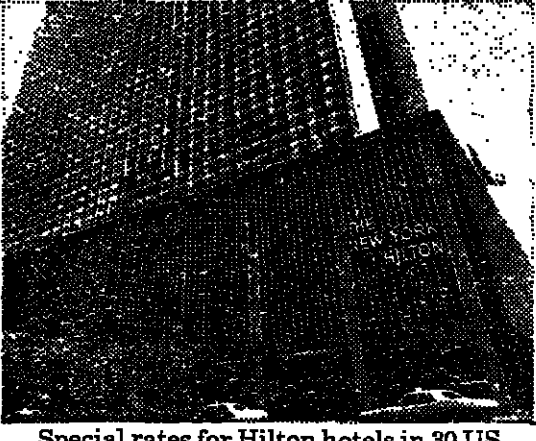
Containerised luggage. It saves you time, and protects your bags.

BETTER.



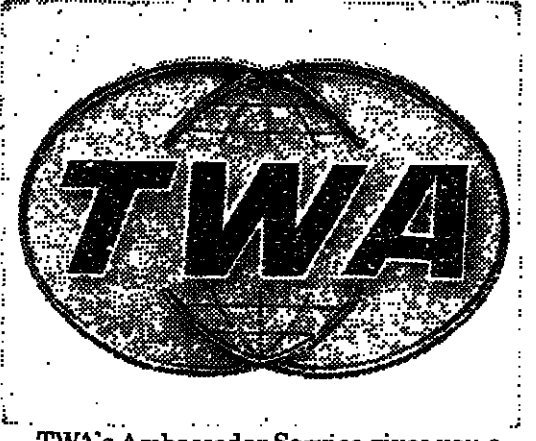
On 747's a Director of Customer Services can make instant bookings in the air.

BETTER.



Special rates for Hilton hotels in 30 US cities if you book before you leave.

BETTER.



TWA's Ambassador Service gives you a better deal in the things that matter.

BETTER.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE FLEET OF PLANES IN THE WORLD.

*IATA requires us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment.

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	Sales In					Sales In					
Bonds	\$7,000	High	Low	Last	ch'ge	Bonds	\$7,000	High	Low	Last	ch'ge

Eu
ken
Pat-Pac
Ev

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses for all groups. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses for all groups. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses for all groups.

Two Issues Stand Out in Week Of Fast-Paced Market Activity

Gewirtz
shareholders have only invested \$1 million to set the holding company up, they would be earning 2 1/2 percent.

Turning from the hypothetical to the real world, Gewirtz said the 10 percent promised to the shareholders out of the first 1 1/2 percent of net profits is a guaranteed return of 9 percent on their initial investment. As one shareholder commented, "I'd rather be a shareholder than a bondholder."

Managers of the issue report that the \$1 million paid up capital will be used to assure that the bondholders get their guaranteed 3.5 percent fixed income in any year(s) where no profits are earned. (There is nothing about this in the prospectus.) When asked how the world would work since the legal 10:1 debt to capitalization ratio would be destroyed, the managers reply that the Luxembourg authorities would probably look away if the infringement were small or that the shareholders would increase the paid up capital to cover the coupon costs. (Nothing in the prospectus.)

What the prospectus does say, however, is that any sums laid out by SEDIX to cover this fixed cost will be deducted from future gross profit before calculating any net profit and the distribution to bondholders and shareholders.

To illustrate the cost of floating the issue as well as the interest rates of Jan. 1, the bonds are sold at a premium of \$1,097.50 for each \$1,000 face-valued certificate.

While the issue would appear to

money terms, this means if, for example, the company earns an 11-percent return on investment, or \$1.1 million, it would pay out \$875,000 to bondholders—equal to 8.75 percent on investment. The remaining \$225,000 would stay with the shareholders. However, as the

be somewhat risky—the bonds carry no guarantee—bankers familiar with the issue make clear their interest is a function of the names behind the issue. While the Agnelli name is never mentioned, SAIFI Finanziaria and Società Assicuratrice Industriale—the Turin-based shareholders—

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week		
	Jan. 6	Prior Week	1972
Commodity Index.....	133.4	131.9R	110.5
*Currency in circ.....	\$66,031,000	\$66,553,000	\$60,689,000
*Total Loans.....	\$84,399,000	\$93,889,000	\$85,414,000
Steel prod (tons).....	2,680,000	2,603,000	2,004,000
Auto production.....	205,657	170,195	175,580
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	9,616,000	9,616,000	9,264,000
Freight car loadings.....	391,015	481,637	399,816
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	34,331,000	32,440,000	29,533,000
Business failures.....	125	141	162

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Dec.	Prior Month	1971
Employed	\$2,812,000	\$2,531,000	\$6,098,000
Unemployed	4,525,000	4,565,000	5,127,000
	Nov.		
Industrial production.	113.5	117.2	107.4
*Personal Income.	\$972,500,000	\$963,800,000	\$879,400,000
*Money supply	\$243,600,000	\$242,300,000	\$227,700,000
Consumer's Price Index.	126.9	126.6	122.6
Constructn. Contracts.	177	171	155

	†Oct.	Prior Month	
*Mfrs. Inventories ...	\$163,520,000	\$166,008,000	\$161,699,000
*Exports	\$4,468,700	\$4,364,600	\$3,160,300
*Imports	\$5,027,800	\$4,779,600	\$3,378,700

Commodity index, based on 1987=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1987=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.

...e established enough of a link
...get the issue on the market.
...a good track record is estab-
...for the bondholders, it is
...ected that SEDI will be back
...more long-term money this
...y.

Investment Group (BIG)—a re-
...estate investment trust organ-
...ed and heavily tied to Certi-
...Teed Products, the U.S. man-
...ufacturer of building products—
...offering \$20 million in subordi-
...ed bonds, half due in three years.

the other standout issue—in a real estate operation—also playing on the name of its prior to give some reassurance potential subscribers. Builders

Equally important was the dis-

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market finished slightly lower last week in stepped-up trading.

Most stocks did little until noon Thursday when they rose sharply for about one hour in response to President Nixon's relaxation of wage-price controls and profit-margin limitations under Phase 3.

However, the rally was short-lived and prices retreated throughout the remainder of the session on Thursday. On Friday both lists incurred losses.

The jump in wholesale prices, which reflects increased food costs,

Other bearish factors included investors' disappointment over progress in the Paris peace talks and increased profit-taking by traders and investors following the recent rise in the market.

The weaker tone of the market was reflected in the performance of the exchange's price index, which finished the week at 2651, down 0.17 from the close of the preceding week.

Turnover on the exchange climbed to 24,143,570 shares from

The most actively traded issue on the Amex last week was Houston

Oil & Minerals, which rose 11 points to 32 7/8 on a turnover of 616,000 shares. The stock advanced on the news that the company had made a "significant" gas discovery in Galveston Bay, Texas.

10 1/2 to 16 5/8 on a turnover of 615,000 shares. The exchange said it had begun an investigation into trading of the stock. The company said on Thursday that preliminary indications were that its

In the Counter Market, Docutel fell 9 to close at 48 3/4. There was no economic news to account for the decline.

Another weaker issue was Hughes Tool which fell 2 to 42 3/4 on profit-taking. The issue went public about a month ago at \$30 a share.

lagging discount rate from its obviously out-of-line 4.5 percent level to 5 percent.

The stock market soared on Thursday and then plunged on Friday to end a turbulent week as Wall Street sought to assess the new look in economic controls under Phase 3.

On Thursday, after President Nixon ended most mandatory wage and price controls and replaced them with a system relying mainly on "voluntary cooperation," stock prices went into instant orbit. The Dow Jones Industrial Average soared nearly 14 points within an hour.

The market later moved downward, but it ended the Thursday session with a net gain of 5.6 points. That was sufficient to place the blue-chip Dow at a new closing high of 1,051.70.

But second thoughts among investors and traders surfaced with dramatic intensity on Friday. That resulted in a loss of 12.34 points in a single session—and a net weekly decline in the Dow of more than 8 points.

Uncertainty about the Phase I economic program combined with fears of a possible rise in inflation rates worried the investment community.

The bond market sniffed the potential of a faster pace of inflation and higher interest rates more quickly than the stock market. Bond prices began their retreat after Phase 3 was unveiled on Thursday and accelerated the decline on Friday.

After the close of the market on Friday, the Federal Reserve Board raised the discount rate to 5 percent from 4 1/2 percent in a move that signaled a tightening of credit reins. The discount rate is what member commercial banks use to borrow from the Federal Reserve.

High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
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Sports

***** THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY *****

PEANUTS



B.C.



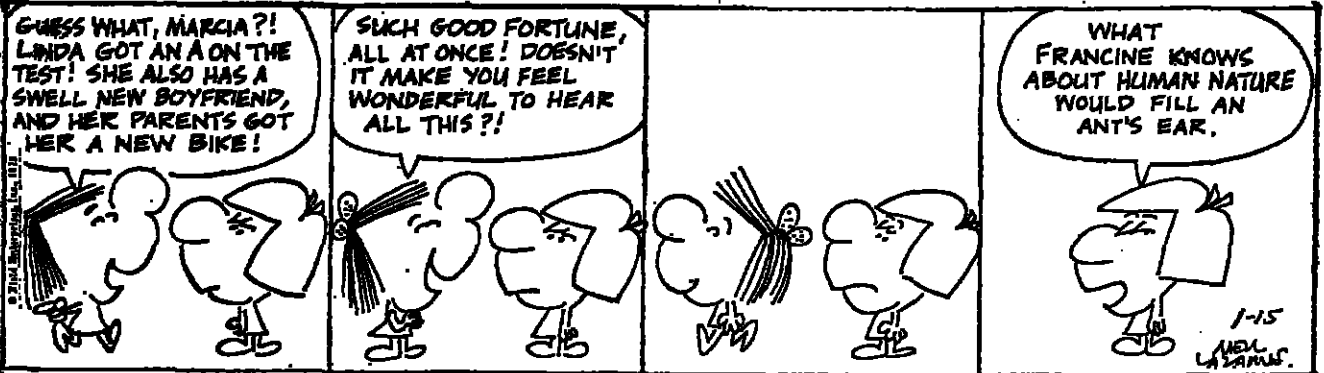
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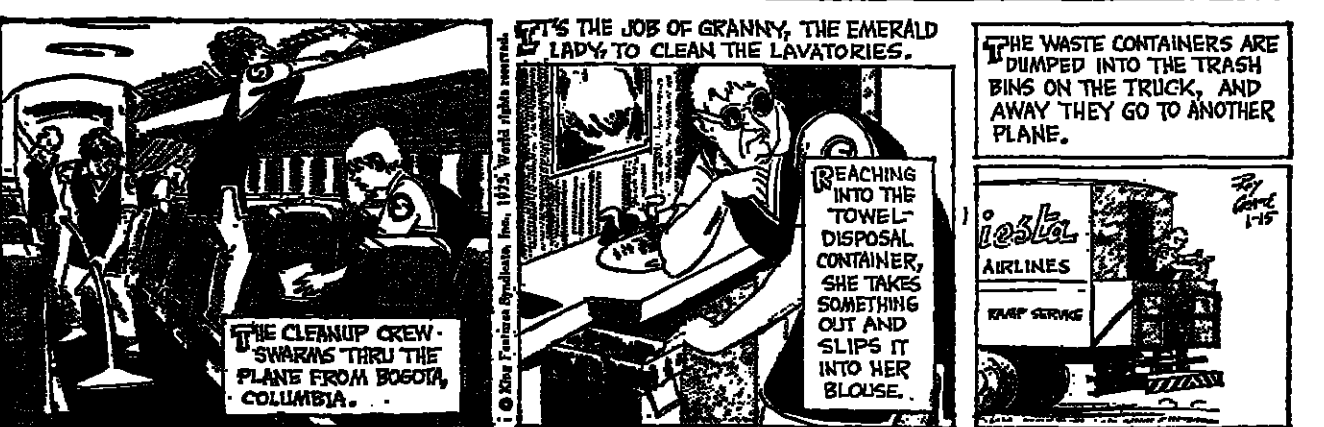
BEETLE BAILLEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIAZRD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



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